The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
J. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; served by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication ould be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address MMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the Order, for in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1874. NO. 173.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ENATORIAL FINANCE COBBLERS.

HE ORIGINAL BILL STILL PENDING.

errimon's Proposition for Forty-six Millions Additional.

UBLIC OPINION PUSHING CONSERVATIVES TO INFLATION.

armers' Co-operative Associations.

ONOMY IN PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

EVISION OF THE PENSION ROLLS

OPPING THE NAMES OF UNPRINCIPLED BENEFICIARIES.

laim for Capture of Wilkes Booth.

ouisville and Portland Canal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1874.

Finance in the Senate.

The Senate is still hacking away at the ances. The branch of Congress which is always been looked upon as the balce wheel of legislation, is beginning to t with the same ill-digested and erratic tions of things as have been manifested the lower body. To-day Mr. Gordon acpted the amendment of Mr. Davis, hich provided for an additional banking rculation established on the basis of that Pennsylvania. This was voted down. is leaves the original provisions of the ll still pending, which are on the basis of ew York, or one hundred millions additional,

Mr. Merrimon's Proposition

r forty-six millions additional has not yet en voted upon. The Senator said, in conrsation to-day, that this is as far as he is illing to go, and he will vote for no free nking, unless it be coupled with ample ovisions to ensure responsible redemption.

Driven by Public Opinion.

There are many other Senators who entrtain the same views, but admit that ey will be obliged to vote for inflation in rder to satisfy the clamor of the people f the States they respectively represent. hey freely express their opinion that ination will speedily react upon the people, d that the latter will have to hold themlves responsible.

Farmers' Co-operative Associations.

The Department of Agriculture is in reipt of a large amount of information reecting farmers' co-operative associations d unions. This exhibits the important ct that a great revolution is quietly taking lace in the prices paid for various articles sed on the farm, especially in the purase of groceries, seeds and agricultural mplements. The effect of these associaons is to dispense with the middlemen, nd purchases are made directly om the manufacturers or wholesale ealers. By this means it is found that here is a saving of from twenty-five to fty per cent. For instance, several farmrs, members of an association, which use apers, instead of buying them singly om an agent and paying a high profit, nd frequently giving their notes at a high nterest, payable in one year or more, the ssociation makes the purchase at the holesale price, and sells to the members at he same figure, with freight added. o this is attributed much of the success of the Grangers' movement n the agricultural States. It is estimated hat the saving to farmers in the manner tated foots up already about $8,000,000. It also demonstrates, that while the prices f their products remain the same, they ave largely profited by the saving in their urchases. The success thus apparent has ncouraged the creation of new associations f a similar character. So far the co-operaive movement has been most active in the Western States.

Revising the Pension Rolls.

The Commissioner of Pensions has been ngaged for some time past in revising the ension rolls, and has discovered not a ew fraudulent pensioners. Over one housand cases are now undergoing investigation. Since last July two hundred and fifty-two names have been dropped from he rolls, effecting a saving of upwards of wo thousand dollars a month. Among hese were a number of widows of solhers who had voluntarily served in the rebel army.

Another Case

was that of a woman who obtained a penion on the ground of being dependent on he labors of a son who had been killed in he service. It has been discovered that he woman is worth one hundred thousand ollars. Her name has been dropped. It requires the utmost vigilance to prevent he abuse of the bounty of the government by unprincipled persons.

The Capture of Wilkes Booth.

The Committee on War Claims have decided adversely in the case of McPhail, Provost Marshal of Maryland during the war, who gave information which aided in the capture of the assassin of President Lincoln. McPhail claims a reward for his services, but the committee object on the ground that the claimant was an officer and but doing his duty.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The friends of the Louisville and Portland canal measure declare that they will endeavor to force the bill on to the River and Harbor Improvement bill and, if it is not accepted, will vote against the latter measure. It may be added that there is a prospect, however, that the bill will be reported from the Conference Committee in such a shape that it will be satisfactory to its friends and will enable the government to take possession immediately.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Jeffersonville, Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 1.—The Common Council of this city passed an ordinance last night, with only two majority, requiring liquor dealers to pay five hundred dollars for license. This being excessive, meets the disapproval of many good citizens, and will elect at the coming city election an entire new Council. The proscriptive manner in which the temperance element bring to bear, is driving several of our best German citizens to Louisville. This, instead of building up and sustaining a live mercantile and commercial city, is fast producing a stagnant appearance in all departments of business.

Blairsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BLAIRSVILLE, PA., April 1, 1874.

The woman's crusade is working wonders. J. K. Henry has yielded to the entreaties of the crusaders. No liquor will be sold at his bar any more.

Warren, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WARREN, O., April 1, 1874.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in the Presbyterian church of this city to-night. Judges Conaul, of Ravena, Preize, of Canton, Canfield, of Charlton, and Glidden, of Warren, delivered earnest speeches concerning the position taken by the lady crusaders in the temperance movement as manifest in our city and elsewhere. The crusaders are visiting the saloons every day in large force. They are admitted to most, and have damaged the trade in similar fifty per cent. Our municipal ordinance exterminates saloons within the city limits after April 9. Politicians of all parties have called a citizens' caucus. The meaning of this is anti-temperance. The crusaders announced to-night that they should work at the polls election day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from Melbourne says that Henri Rochefort and party have started for London, *via* California.

The steamers Pembroke, from Cardiff; Holland, from London; Hanss, from Bremen; and City of Brussels, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Fears are entertained in New York for the safety of the steamer Widdington, of New Castle. She was spoken February 6th, and has not been heard of since.

The employees of Gambrill & Sons' cotton factory at Woodbridge, Md., have struck to compel a reduction of working hours from twelve to ten per day. The strikers number 375 men, women and children.

The eighth ballot for United States Senator was taken at Boston, yesterday, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 270; necessary for a choice, 136; Dawes, 95; Hoar, 74; Curtis, 75; Adams, 15; Banks, 6; Pierce, 3; Washburne, Whittier and Wendell Phillips received each one vote.

In a family game of draw-poker at Cincinnati, the other night, the husband drew the poker and his wife died.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

Decrease for the Month, $2,189,339.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the Public Debt for the month of March, 1874:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,697,150	
Five per cent. bonds	509,213,450	
Total coin bonds		$1,723,910,600
Lawful money debt		14,078,907
Matured debt		6,752,800
Legal tender notes	$ 382,076,577	
Certificates of deposit	5,172,000	
Fractional currency	[illegible],669	
Coin certificates	37,045,000	
Total without interest		$ 579,944,497
Total debt		$2,255,381,888
Total interest		29,676,661
		$2,285,058,559
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 86,121,379	
Cash in Treasury, currency	4,526,451	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	51,720,000	
Total in Treasury		$ 142,367,830
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,152,690,728
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1874		$2,154,880,066
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1874		2,152,690,728
Decrease during month		$ 2,189,338

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding: $64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid: 939,352
Interest paid by United States: 22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.: 5,051,367
Balance interest paid by United States: 17,335,323

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution allowing Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas to have their cotton claim adjudicated by the Court of Claims. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to pay James and E. S. Cameron, of Tennessee, for property taken during the war. Placed on the calendar. In reporting the bill, Mr. Davis said the claim had been declared a just one by General (now President) Grant.

Mr. CRINGHAM called up the House bill to secure to the Episcopal Board of Missions the land in the White Earth Indian reservation in Minnesota, which is situated their church and other buildings. Passed.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Missouri for the improvement of the mouth of the Missouri river. Referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Gordon to that of Mr. Logan, which provides for the organization of national banking associations in any State or Territory having a less proportion of national bank circulation than Maine, and the issue of such currency on the basis of wealth and population until each State and Territory has an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of Maine.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend the amendment by striking out "Maine" and inserting in place thereof "Pennsylvania."

Mr. DAVIS said that according to a calculation which he had made, the additional circulation under Mr. Gordon's amendment would be about $280,000,000, but if his (Davis') amendment be adopted, the additional circulation would be $110,000,000. Based upon New York, as proposed by the committee, it would be about $124,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN said that upon the basis of Maine, the additional circulation would be about $263,000,000; upon the basis of New York, $110,000,000, and upon the basis of Pennsylvania it would be over $40,000,000.

Mr. GORDON accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis.

The amendment of Mr. Logan having been offered as a substitute for the third section of the committee's bill, and by having accepted the amendment of Mr. Gordon and also the amendment of Mr. Davis, which provides that the national bank circulation in those States and Territories having less than their proportion shall be upon the basis of population and wealth until each State and Territory has an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of Pennsylvania, leaving the section as reported by the committee, with the exception of substituting Pennsylvania for New York, was rejected—yeas 25, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS.

Bareman,	Hitchcock,	Pease,
Carpenter,	Lewis,	Pratt,
Conover,	Logan,	Ramsey,
Cooper,	Mitchell,	Robertson,
Davis,	Morton,	Scott,
Dennis,	Merrimon,	Spencer,
Ferry, Mich.,	Oglesby,	Sprague,
Gordon,	Patterson,	Tipton—25.
Harvey,		

NAYS.

Anthony,	Hamilton, Md.,	Sargent,
Bogy,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Saulsbury,
Chandler,	Hamlin,	Schurz,
Cragin,	Howe,	Sherman,
Craigin,	Jones,	Stewart,
Fenton,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Frelinghuysen,	Merrimon,	Wadleigh,
Goldthwaite,	Morrill, Me.,	Windom—26.
Hager,	Morrill, Vt.,	

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that the maximum rate of fractional currency issued for circulation shall be fixed at fifty cents, and that the excess outstanding be withdrawn as early as practicable.

Mr. JONES opposed inflation and favored fixing the time for a return to specie payment in January or July, 1875, as the people would put their houses in order for it by that time.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 30.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment repealing portions of sections 31 and 32 of the National Currency act so as to require that national banks shall keep their lawful money reserve within their own vaults, forbidding them to keep their reserves elsewhere, and providing that no national bank shall redeem the notes at any other place than over its own counter. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would offer other amendments, one of which would be to reinstate the second section of the bill in a modified form, so as to provide for a return to specie payment in 1877, or even 1878. Again, he would like to see the fourth section reinstated, modified by striking out "seventy" as the ratio of legal tenders to be retired and inserting in lieu thereof, "fifty."

Mr. LOGAN offered as an amendment the bill introduced in the House of Representatives a few days ago by Mr. Merriam, requiring national banks to keep a part of their circulation in the Treasury of the United States to be used in the redemption thereof, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Senate adjourn, and upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was adopted—28 to 25.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. RAINEY presented the counter statement and reply of the Republican Central Committee of South Carolina to the memorial of tax-payers, so-called. Referred. The statement declares that tax-payers have only themselves to blame in not aiding in the work of reconstruction, and that the allegations as to the increased expenditures of the late government are incorrect, the items given being wholly inaccurate, untrue and selected to deceive.

Mr. CLYMER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell them such quantity of public lands, not mineral in character and not otherwise appropriated or reserved, as they may require, at the minimum price, payable in five annual instalments.

The House then took up and discussed in the morning hour the Senate bill supplemental to the Mining law of the 10th of May, 1872, the principal part of the discussion being as to the effect of the proposed amendments on the Comstock lode and Utro tunnel.

The discussion was noisy and excited, the California members, Messrs. Houghton, Page and Luttrell, denouncing Mr. Sharkey's amendment as being offered in the interest of Sutro and the Bank of California, and Mr. Negley resisting that view and defending Sutro from the aspersions made against him. Finally, Mr. Page moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Carried. The House then took up the Currency bill, and was addressed by Mr. Phelps against the bill and against the inflation of the currency.

The House took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for action on the bill for a revision of the laws, Mr. Poland stating his belief that it would be finished at the evening session.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in the First Degree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LANCASTER, O., April 1, 1874.

The jury in the Daugherty murder case, after remaining out two hours, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Hon. M. A. Daugherty, counsel for the defense, gave notice of a motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, and asked until Thursday next to present the same to the court. The prisoner heard the verdict without emotion.

Louisville Lottery Drawing.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—In addition to the three-tenths of the ticket which drew the capital prize at Louisville, which were reported last night as being held here, Theodore Horner, a druggist on Beal street; John Steel, a commission merchant on Front street; S. Staube, a wholesale shoe dealer on Main street, held a tenth each, and Joseph G. Steinbach, a wholesale hardware dealer, and Chris. Steinbach, a well known saloon keeper, hold another. It is believed that the entire ticket was sold here.

Strike of Ohio Miners Continues.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LOGAN, O., April 1, 1874.

Serious results, it is feared, will follow at New Straitsville, between the refractory miners and others that have an inclination to work. A posse of police from Columbus, are there to quell any dangerous disturbance. Several parties were considerably injured last night in an affray. All the miners along the valley have ceased labor.

Good Friday a Legal Holiday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Attorney General Dimmick has decided that Good Friday is a legal holiday in this State, and banks and other public offices will be closed.

Troops Leave Susquehanna Depot.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Gen. Osborne telegraphed this morning from Susquehanna Depot, that he would leave with his entire command to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE!

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER COUNTY, DESTROYED.

SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

DREADFUL SCENES AT MIDNIGHT.

Men and Women Escape the Flames by Leaping from Windows.

HOMELESS FAMILIES EXPOSED TO THE STORM.

GREAT SUFFERING AND CHARACTERISTIC COURAGE.

THE TOWN TO BE SPEEDILY REBUILT.

List of Losses and Insurance.

Incidents of the Awful Calamity.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MILLERSTOWN, VIA. PETROLIA, PA., April 1, 1874.

AT THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

At half-past one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered breaking from the basement story at the Central Hotel, J. A. Frisbee, the bartender, who happened to be sitting up with a sick friend and discovered the fire, immediately rushed through the halls to arouse the guests. There were, including servants,

A HUNDRED SOULS

in the house, and directly the corridors became the scene of the wildest dismay. Fortunately there were no lady guests registered last night, or the story of horror and death might have been immeasurably more painful to detail. The flame ariffled up the wooden walls, and quicker than it takes to tell it, spread over the entere southern side, and were curling in a thousand tongues from cornice and floor to the ceiling. It failed to crack all the windows on that side of the house, and admitted the flame and smoke before the most industrious of the guests could put on their clothing. Men rushed almost naked into the hall, some not even taking their clothing in their arms, and, anxious only to escape with a life, tore up and down the corridors, madly seeking some outlet from the pursuing flames. The wildest horror prevailed. Shriek rose upon shriek in horrending accents, and the more impressive because they came from

STRONG MEN GRAPPLING WITH DEATH,

with the odds so terribly against all mere human power. Many on the lower hall had found their way out of the building, and the proprietor of the house, who was sick, had been borne out. For an instant it was hoped that all would escape, but again that hope was dashed by the beseeching cries for help from those who had lingered to dress, or in excitement at the dreadful moment were unable to undo the fastenings of their doors. To add to the horror of the situation, it was discovered that the flames had come through the southern sleeping rooms, and, following the draft along the corridor, had

CUT OFF THE SERVANTS' ESCAPE

from the attic. Between prayers and shrieks and groans, the scene was now too much for human nature, knowing their utter inability to render aid. Many turned away from the sickening scene. They found it as difficult to endure as to relieve. Some of the girls had the courage and presence of mind to turn their drapery over their heads for protection, and rushed through the sheet of flame; and thus some escaped. Others rushed back to the north side and

CAST THEMSELVES FROM THE WINDOWS

upon the roof of the adjoining building, whence they were rescued. Others sank bewildered in the suffocating smoke and, like some of the guests on the floor below, yielded without a struggle to the terrible death before them. But the

CLIMAX OF THE SITUATION

had not been reached till Nelly McCarty, one of the dining-room girls, appeared at the southern attic window and proposed to cast herself to the ground, forty feet below. A warning cry rose from the crowd, but the poor girl would not retreat. Death was behind her and, with a wild cry of despair, she cast herself forth and fell, a pitiful mass of broken bones, upon the pavement. The flames now were spreading so rapidly that every one turned to rescue his own property. Masses of sparks and burning shingles were falling on the roofs around. In half an hour

THE GREATER PART OF THE TOWN WAS BURNING,

and women were rushing wildly to the fields, dragging their children after them. No water was to be got, and no resistance was made after the first feeble effort.

THE SCENE AT THE HANLON HOUSE

was only a repetition of that which hardly a minute before had taken place at the Central, which was only across a narrow street. The proprietors made every effort to alarm the guests and, from the fact that all the remains had clothing upon them, had undoubtedly succeeded in their duty, but they were forced to flee, and when the flames had subsided,

THREE HUMAN BODIES

were observed to be roasting in the ruins, and a like number were exposed to view upon the coals of the Central.

NAMES OF THE DEAD.

The dead so far discovered (though almost undoubtedly a further search among the debris of the Central will discover more) are Nora Canty, dining room girl; Captain Oliver, of the Rynd Farm, guest at the Central; Butcher George, porter at the Central; Sanford Acker, guest at the Hanlon House; Phillip Martin, guest at the Hanlon House; a young man unknown, guest at the Hanlon House. The registers of both hotels were lost. Nellie McCarty was removed to the house of a friend, and after receiving the holy sacrament according to the Catholic faith, underwent an examination by the surgeons, which showed her recovery, as she is injured internally.

PROPERTY DESTROYED AND THE INSURANCE.

The following is a list of the properties burned, with the insurance, so far as can be ascertained:

The Central Hotel, Dr. Book, loss $60,000, insurance $12,000 in various companies; Hanlon House, Mr. Hanlon, $9,500, no insurance; R. P. Dawson & Co., stock and store, $2,000, no insurance; J. A. Sink, hotel restaurant, $4,000, no insurance; Pat Powers, building, $8,000, insurance not known; T. Gerwick, meat market, $1,050, no insurance; Binfort and Ripley, restaurant, $100; J. V. Ross, grocery and building, $2,500, no insurance; Lucien Bullard, watchmaker, $500; William McLaughlin, postoffice and news room, $1,100, no insurance; R. Salvage & Co., store and building, $700, no insurance; Michael Gallagher, two dwellings, store and furniture, $8,500, no insurance; S. McGana, tobacco store, $400, no insurance; Union Pipe Company's office and buildings, $1,300, insurance light; McKinney, Bros. & Galey, buildings and furniture, $8,000, insurance $1,000, in the Nail City, of Wheeling, and the Rochester; J. J. Burnard, grocery $100; Wm. McCullough, residence, $2,000, no insurance; Butler County bank, building and furniture, $5,000, insured; S. McBride, drug store and building, $10,000, insured $2,000 in the Citizens Fire Marine, of Wheeling; Miss Hall, residence, $1,000; McCaslin's law office, $400; J. B. D. Clark, law library, 300; H. C. Aldinger, & Co., dry goods, groceries and building, $8,000, insured $5,500 in the Franklin, of Venango county; H. L. Westerman, residence and bank, and one building used for meat market, $18,000, insurance $12,000 in several different companies; G. Aldinger, residence, store and barn, $6,000, insured $2,000; Jacob Frederick, blacksmith and wagon shop, $1,800, insured $500; John Reiger, wagon shop, $700, no insurance; McFall & Hambly, drug store, $500, no insurance; Flick & Young, livery stable, $1,450, no insurance; Henry McElroy, building and meat market, $2,000, no insurance; Dr. Fowler, office, $150, no insurance; Russell & Lockhart, dry goods store and building, $5,000, insurance $1,000 in Great Western of New Orleans; Robinson & Russell, livery stable, $1,000, no insurance; Dr. McMichael, building, $2,500, insurance $1,000; S. B. Byers, opera house and residence, $8,000, no insurance; Footlinger, residence, $2,200; Michael Dieter, residence, store and store, $4,000, insurance $1,200; Pipe Line buildings and furniture, $3,100, no insurance; Henry Frederick, residence, $500, no insurance; S. C. Rodes, building, $2,500; insurance $800 in the Great Western of New Orleans; John Shaney, cigar and tobacco store, $600, no insurance; B. J. Fish, dollar store, $400, no insurance; Hersch & Forest, merchant tailors, $12,000, insurance, $6,000; David Barnhard, residence, shoe shop, office and building, $2,200, no insurance; David Aldinger, residence, $3,000, insurance, $750; A. D. Calby, hotel, $2,900, no insurance; M. Lupher, millinery store, $300, no insurance; Reuben Siberi, residence and wagon shop, $2,400, no insurance; J. F. Clemenger, store and building, $740, no insurance; Pierce & Conant, grocery store and building, $1,100; Wm. Harris, building and millinery store, amount not known; H. S. Eperfeld, building and meat market, $1,500, no insurance; Champion Heaton, liquor store and building, $1,200, insurance $600; J. D. Smalley, building, $800, no insurance; Green's feed store, $1,000, no insurance; Mrs. Byers, two dwellings, $2,900, no insurance; Reiber bakery and building, $2,900, insurance, $1,500; Fairbairn, Dunlap & Co., drug store, $4,[illegible], insurance, $3,000 in the Nail City of Wheeling and others; Conant & Pierce, grocery store, $7,500, insurance, $4,000; Union Express Company, building, office and contents, $1,000; Western Union Telegraph Company office, $600, no insurance.

Most of the insurance had been cancelled by the underwriters since the introduction of gas, and owing to the fact that most of those insured had their policies in the bank it is impossible to specify the companies on which the losses fall.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The general opinion is that it originated from escaping gas, but the Central Hotel people claim that it must have been the work of an incendiary.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES.

Owing to the facility that existed for reaching the fields, much of the household furniture of the inhabitants was saved. By ten A. M., the streets, especially in the vicinity of the fire, were densely crowded with those anxious to gain particulars. The countenances of all told plainly that a great calamity had visited the neighborhood, and sympathy was freely expressed for the unfortunate losers by the fire. Men, women and children were eagerly searching the ruins for relics lost, but few have met with success, as the coals are yet so warm that a thorough inspection cannot be had. Holders of insurance policies are all waiting anxiously for the opening of the safes belonging to the banks, as their policies are deposited there. Furniture is scattered on the surrounding hills. Women appear to be the guards placed over it, as they stand homeless, with shawls wrapped around them and with no bonnets on their heads, though it is snowing and blowing. They are truly objects of pity. Reports of the fire were slow to be credited at Petrolia, Karns City and other towns throughout the lower country. It being All Fool's day, many were under the impression that it was a grand sell, but by two A. M., numerous parties who had been eye witnesses appeared and their assertions could no longer be doubted. Ere long not a horse or wagon could be obtained at any price, as all had been hired from the scene of the conflagration. Various rumors were extensively circulated regarding the loss of lives, some getting as high as fifteen and twenty, and some as low as one, but what is true. It is safe to say that no excitement ever happened in Butler county, calling out as many persons, all anxious to render any assistance in their power. The surrounding towns could not boast of more than a corporal's guard, as all who could get away had gone to Millerstown. For a time the oil excitement was virtually banished, and the topic of conversation turned to the details of the conflagration. In the street offensive odors are perceptible, being blown from the ruins constantly, and it is generally supposed that the loss of life is greater than at present ascertained.

THE REMAINS OF SEVEN CRISP BODIES

have been lying in the lock-up all day, where they have been witnessed by thousands. Many turned from the horrible sight with tears in their eyes. Operators and all parties either directly or indirectly concerned pronounce it the most distressing scene they have ever looked upon in this country. Many of them are denouncing in forcible terms the use of gas in towns where the majority are so little acquainted with its mangement. Opinions differ as to how the conflagration originated, but by far the greater number are of the opinion it was the sole cause, through a defective stove pipe or misunderstanding of the manner in which it should be handled.

PREPARATIONS TO REBUILD.

Sufferers by the fire are employing all those desiring labor of any kind to assist in cleaning away the debris preparatory to rebuilding. Every team in the vicinity has been dispatched for lumber, &c. Much of the material for rebuilding will come from Petrolia, Karns City and Brady's Bend. Lumber yards and hardware stores are, fortunately, well filled at the above points, and as they are all accommodating and willing to assist the afflicted, they will respond in the quickest possible manner. Building contractors will have their hands full, and will reap a harvest, as there will be more building going on during the coming month, than was ever known in Millerstown, not excepting last summer, when operations were carried on on such an extensive scale. There is not a single person who has been a loser to any amount but what has expressed the intention of rebuilding at once and on a scale surpassing anything the town has ever had. Superintendent Beeson, of the United Pipe Line Company, has erected a temporary telegraph office on the ground of the Butler County bank, and will be ready to transact business immediately. John Satterfield, President of the Butler County bank, says they will build at once, and have already given out the contract, and that lumber and material are on the way. For the present they are using checks and transacting business at D. Whitstone's clothing store. Whitstone occupies the second building from where the fire was checked. The Millerstown Banking bank will be in running order to-morrow. They have leased temporary accommodations one door south of Whitstone's. They will rebuild and lumber is on the way for that purpose. The contract is let.

NUMEROUS FIGHTS

have occurred since the fire, resulting from surplus doses of whisky. Too much praise cannot be given constable Johnston, of Butler, for the able manner in which he has preserved the peace and maintained order. Great anxiety is felt regarding the preservation of the contents of safes. None of them will be opened until the parties from whom they were purchased arrive, that they may be more carefully examined.

AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

a great deal of enterprise has been exhibited. The operators used their instruments in the open air all the morning. They secured an office and made connections with their wire in a few minutes, and are now operating to the extent of their ability, three of them being constantly employed.

Nearly all the guests at the Central Hotel lost their money, clothing and valuables. Dr. Shamburg lost his watch and chain, and a thousand dollars in money, and all his clothing except one suit. Frank Washaburgh was the last guest and escaped. He lost his money and all his clothes. He was not aroused until he strangled with smoke. When morning broke nearly a hundred families were seen in the fields protecting and seeking shelter among their goods.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WEST NEWTON, PA., April 1, 1874.

Captain A. G. Oliver, an esteemed citizen of this place, was burned to death at Millerstown, Butler county, Pa., this morning. We have no particulars, except that the remains are not recognizable.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The Present State Ticket Re-Elected With Little Opposition---The Senatorial Question Still in Doubt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—The State election took place to-day. There was no Democratic nomination for State officers. The vote was very light. Henry Howard was re-elected Governor by a vote of 12,239 to 1,509 for Lyman Pearce, and 107 scattering. Charles C. Van Zandt was elected Lieutenant Governor, receiving 7,679 votes to 6,512 cast for William F. Sayles, Prohibition candidate. Joshua M. Addeman was re-elected Secretary of State, and William Sayles Attorney General, with but little opposition. Samuel Clark was elected General Treasurer by a large majority over Henry Goff, Prohibition candidate. The chief interest in the election centered in the choice of members of the Legislature, who will choose a United States Senator. The new Assembly is largely Republican, as usual, but the Senatorial choice cannot be definitely determined until a trial of the strength of the respective candidates is had in the General Assembly on the first Tuesday in June. In this city, where the contest for Assemblymen was mainly between the friends of General Burnside and the friends of all the other candidates, the result is very close, the friends of Burnside probably carrying most of the Assemblymen, while for Senator and four Representatives there is no choice.

FORT WAYNE.

Meeting of North Indiana Conference--Arrest of Alleged Car Thieves.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., April 1, 1874.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Conference was opened in this city to-day by remarks by Bishop Foster, who is presiding over the meeting. Services were held this morning in the Wayne street church. The session will last until the latter part of next week.

Detective Hines, of Jackson, Michigan, is in the city to-day after two men charged with robbing a passenger car at that point. He found them both here and will return to Michigan to-morrow.

The United States District Court at Boston has decided that parties plaintiff in an admiralty suit cannot defeat the right of their co-plaintiffs by declining to join in a proceeding, but if they do so refuse they may have indemnity against costs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1874.

DEATH OF GENERAL HARVEY BROWN.

General Harvey Brown, of the United States army, died yesterday at his residence at Clifton, Staten Island, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

THE REPORTED LONDON PANIC.

A banking house of this city has received the following reply to an inquiry concerning the reported panic in London: "Rumor unfounded. One or two stock speculators have failed. Beyond extreme dullness, everything appears sound." Other bankers' telegrams do not allude to any disturbance.

MYSTERY IN A BONDED WAREHOUSE.

The large, heavy box brought to this port from London, in February, was placed in the United States bonded warehouse. The bill of lading was dated London, February 2, 1874, and the merchandise as marked, was consigned to W. L. Rogers, Dixon, Ill. Upon removing the outside covering, a pine coffin was revealed, within which was a mahogany casket, containing a human body.

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than any other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.
CHEAPEST
Flour AND Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Fish, Goshen Cheese
AND
The Great White River Flour.
Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.
establishment. Orders by Mail Promptly Filled. No Charge for Drayage.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, by an experienced Accountant, either in Bank or Wholesale House. Best of reference given. Address Lock Box 816, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, Contractors, Farmers and Gardeners when in need of help to call at the Central Employment Office, 111 Smithfield st., second floor. No charge made for male help.

WANTED—WILD LANDS—I AM prepared to Sell Lands and Pay Taxes in every county in the Western part of the State on favorable terms. Cash paid for Land Warrants. Address G. M. BALLARD, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE Life of Charles Sumner, full, complete and authentic. Sure to have a large and rapid sale. Price reduced. Address Quaker City Pub. Co., 317 and 319 Quince street, Philadelphia.

REWARDS.

$1,000.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Reward will be paid by the undersigned for the arrest and conviction of the party who broke into the store of Watkins & Bates, Window Glass Blower, on the morning of March 30th, or a proportionate amount for the arrest and conviction of any one of them.
STEWART, ESTEP & CO.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE BASEMENT UNDER Banking House, corner Fourth avenue and Wood street. Inquire at Tradesmen's National Bank.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 Rooms and finished Attic, Marble Mantles, etc., near Dallas Station, on Frankstown avenue. Rent very low. Apply at East End Improvement Trust Co., corner Penn and Frankstown avenues.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling of three rooms, corner Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at 134 Center avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LATHE for Wood Turning, with Counter Shaft and complete set of Tools, Belts, &c., &c. Also, good Tail Screw, Bench and sundry other Pattern Makers' or Wood Workers' Tools. All will be CHEAP for Mr. S's Pattern Shop, 70 Second avenue, over Fulton's Foundry.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms and Cellar, handsomely finished, in one of the pleasantest locations in the Thirteenth ward, Federal street, Allegheny avenue. Size of Lot, 75 feet by 150. Fenced in. Will be rented low to a suitable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. EVANS, Commercial Office.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE FRAME Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms and Finished Attic, with Six Acres of Ground, Good Stable, Two Orchards, and

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

THE filthy condition of our city thoroughfares is thought to attest the fact that we have a Street Commission, somewhere.

THE public debt statement for March shows a decrease in the amount of upwards of two millions of dollars. This is a gratifying exhibit.

IT IS now intimated that the financial question will probably absorb the attention of Congress for several weeks yet to come. Have mercy, Messieurs Legislators.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* insists with a great deal of unnecessary vehemence that "the Democratic party is not dead." Well; what then? Neither is SATAN chained.

NOTWITHSTANDING the foggy atmosphere which surrounds the SANBORN contract imbroglio, it seems pretty clear that the contract orignated primarily in an attempt of certain ex-Congressmen to secure for themselves remunerative and agreeable occupations, and that whatever lobbying was done, was done principally by Congressmen.

"WISDOM," sententiously observes a certain New York paper which seems to delight in laying down fine precepts for the simple pleasure of breaking them, "is often nearer when we stoop than when we soar." Possibly this may account for the evident satisfaction which that journal takes in delving for scandal, and in turning up the offal of politics and society generally.

IT IS now thought that the MCCRARY Transportation bill, which recently passed the House, will go no further this session. It is said to be the opinion of those who have it in charge, that it cannot pass the Senate this winter, if at all. There is a curious fact in connection with this debate, that few of the old members of either House have taken any active part in the discussion.

IT TURNS out that the reported interview between Vice President WILSON and President GRANT, the other day, in reference to the future of the Republican organization, and the alleged statement of the former that the party was in substance "going to the dogs" in New England, was fabricated by an "independent" Washington correspondent, for the purpose of encouraging the Democracy in the pending Connecticut campaign, and dampening the spirits of the Republicans. There is not a word of truth in the story.

THEY seem to be getting ready on every hand to re-elect Governor DIX in New York. The advocates of his renomination increase daily. The Utica *Herald* declares the Republican party cannot be driven into throwing him overboard; the Troy *Times* is astonished that there is any thought of supplanting "our able Governor," and the Syracuse *Standard* thinks it certain that he will be the next State Executive. These are all staunch Republican papers, and they probably represent the general sentiment of their respective communities.

THE one vote so persistently cast in the Massachusetts Legislature for JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, for United States Senator, is credited to General BANKS, who thus gives offense to no Senatorial candidate. There is a method in this. The experience of the past week proves that a compromise candidate must be trotted out. General BANKS is said to be the coming man. No one questions his ability for the position. All speculation in the matter would seem to be foolish. It is hard to predict which way the cat in the case may jump.

THE fact—which we yesterday noticed—that the gifts for the advancement of education in the United States last year amounted to between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, eighty-four per cent. of which went to colleges and institutions of science, including medical schools, museums of natural history, and the superior instruction of women, is one of the strongest arguments against the proposition to establish a National University, that could be adduced. The voluntary system is every way the best, and it should not be interrupted.

THE best disposition which Congress could make of the two per cent. claim of the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, which is again before that body for settlement, would be to provide for its payment off-hand. The amount involved is about thirteen hundred thousand dollars, due upon their surrender of the right to tax the lands lying within their borders owned by the general government. Other States to which the agreement applied have been fully compensated, and the justice of the claim is, we think, apparent. The matter has been before Congress for several years, and ought to be finally disposed of one way or the other.

OF COURSE, being a Democratic paper, the Boston *Post* takes a good deal of interest in the approaching Connecticut election, but that is no reason why it should indulge in assertions so wholly at variance with the truth as its statement that "the administration is colonizing voters at the New London Navy Yard." The fact is that "colonization" is absolutely impossible in that State. The Registry law—which the Democracy is so anxious to have repealed—effectually blocks that. The Norwich *Bulletin* says there are but twelve new men at the navy yard, and that they are all voters in the State, and have been for years. So much for that falsehood.

THE quashing of the indictment against SANBORN and others in New York, the day before yesterday, should create no surprise whatever. A short time ago it had almost come to be considered that any officer who sought rigidly to enforce the Customs laws was necessarily a thief, but the discussion which has since been had upon the question has shown that the strict enforcement of those laws was far more a favor to honest merchants than an outrage upon others. All that was necessary to stop the clamor against the administration in this matter was for people to pause and consider it. That, they have now begun to do. It is not difficult to foretell that there will soon be a complete revulsion in public feeling.

THE returns of the British Board of Trade for January and February of the present year show that the imports of breadstuffs into England from this country increased from 2,433,901 hundred weight in 1873 to 4,454,942 hundred weight, while the value has also nearly doubled. The imports in 1873 were thirty-four per cent. in quantity and thirty-five per cent. in value, of the total imports. This year the imports are sixty-two per cent., both in quantity and value. The imports for from the United States have been from 190,257 hundred weight to 713,989 hundred weight, being twelve per cent. of the total imports last year, and fifty per cent. this year. The exports from Great Britain to this country show as remarkable a change in the other direction, the aggregate decrease from last year being thirty-three per cent. The decline in the exports of iron and steel amounts to sixty-three per cent. in quantity, while the value has fallen off from £1,159,014 to £474,517.

ALL the Connecticut members of Congress have gone home to take part in the election, which occurs next Monday. The struggle derives additional importance from the fact that it involves the election of the Legislature which will choose Senator BUCKINGHAM'S successor. The prohibitionists are active, and expect to control from three to four thousand votes, enough at least to throw the Governorship into the Legislature. The estimates do not give the Democrats a plurality equal to the Temperance vote, and this may prevent the election of INGERSOLL, the Democratic nominee for Governor. His party, however, claim that they will secure a majority of at least twenty on joint ballot of the Legislature. The situation is surrounded with unusual perplexities and uncertainties, and it is a matter of very doubtful speculation how the State will record its verdict. In ten elections since 1866, eight for Governor and two for President, it has gone Republican six times, while in the elections for Governor alone, each party has carried the State four times.

THE New York *World* professes to consider that the recent action of the House in passing the $400,000,000 Currency bill, is the saving "opportunity of the Democracy." Says that paper: "Every other political issue is dwarfed into utter insignificance by the momentous issues which the Democracy have forseen, taken their stand upon, and which the Republican party have now precipitated upon the country." These mock heroics will deceive nobody.

An analysis of the vote on that occasion shows that Mr. DAWES' amendment to the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw his "reserve," and fixing the limit of greenback circulation at $356,000,000 received seventy votes in favor of the proposition, forty-eight of which were cast by Republicans, and only twenty-two by Democrats. Against the proposition one hundred and seventy-one votes were cast, one hundred and twenty by Republicans, and five by Democrats. The bill was finally passed by a vote of one hundred and sixty-eight to seventy-seven, one hundred and fifteen Republicans and fifty-eight Democrats voting in the affirmative, and fifty-seven Republicans and twenty Democrats in the negative. Had the Democrats all voted against the bill, it would have been defeated by fifteen majority. As it was, only twenty-seven per cent. of the Democrats voted against inflation, while thirty-three per cent. of the Republicans went against the bill. If the country is to wait for a restoration to specie payment until the Democratic party brings it to pass, Doomsday will find the people still in expectancy.

A WORD MORE ABOUT IT.

While the newspapers in general are sufficiently fair and liberal in conceding respectable motives to the two Brooklyn pastors who called Plymouth church and its pastor to account for their conduct before the late Council, there are some exceptions. No doubt, these exceptions in the press represent a portion of the intelligent public. There are people who cannot believe in the legitimacy of ecclesiastical discipline under any circumstances and who regard every enforcement of a rule of church order as mere sacerdotal despotism. They cheerfully allow that a lodge of Odd Fellows may establish and carry out regulations for the admission of members and for their exclusion; that a pic-nic party may be organized upon principles to be observed by all who join the party, under penalty of extrusion in case of non-compliance. But if a church organization presumes to execute its rules of constitution to the grievance of a member, these same people at once raise the cry of priestcraft and spiritual tyranny. They agree with Mr. TILTON who, in his letter to the Brooklyn Council, declared that "every man has an indefeasible right to separate himself from the church by his own sole act." This he further declared to have been the rule in Plymouth church, in strict accordance with which rule his own retirement from that society had been executed. If a man may thus by his own sole act withdraw from a Congregational church, of course he may in the same way unite with one, and the general adoption of the rule would result in the entire destruction of the institution in all the elements of power and usefulness which make it precious to those who cherish it as the church of their fathers. At least so it seemed to DRS. STORRS and BUDINGTON.

Probably a much more powerful or effective speech was never made in an ecclesiastical assembly than Dr. STORRS' speech in explanation and defense of the course adopted towards Plymouth church. The narrow limitation of a famous preacher's fame is well illustrated in the notion honestly entertained, it seems, in some quarters that Dr. R. S. STORRS is a commonplace, rather prosy divine, more distinguished for piety and orthodoxy than for any other qualities. The truth is that though less gifted than BEECHER with what are called popular talents, STORRS ranks above BEECHER in intellectual power, and far above him in culture. He is a sound scholar, conversant with several literatures, while BEECHER, we believe, has no claim to scholarship in any department, and reads no language but his mother-tongue. Fancy BEECHER undoubtedly possesses in large measure and takes excellent use of it in discourse, but in the higher endowment of imagination he is far below STORRS, whose finished rhetoric inspired by it throws the best of BEECHER'S productions into the shade. As to the moral qualities of the two men, while not disposed to question the nobleness of character claimed for the pastor of Plymouth church, we believe that STORRS in the late controversy has appeared to much better advantage than the other. In truth there seem to be no fineness as well as a grandeur of nature in one of them which the other has perhaps shown himself not quite able to comprehend. One can hardly fancy or think of STORRS as being involved in the ambiguous environment which gave rise to the original scandal of the deplorable affair. No candid reader of the late proceedings can doubt that STORRS, while girding on his armor to defend the church of his fathers from undeserved reproach, was thinking not less mercifully of this its fair-fame friend. Believing BEECHER completely innocent of the atrocious offenses with which he was charged, he was horrified and all but confounded at the stoicism or the apathy which refused to think them worthy of refutation. Natural friendship growing from boyhood, Christian sympathy for a ministerial brother, and reverence for the order of his ancestral church, combined to prompt interposition. As the Council has fully justified his interference, neither his action nor the popular judgment is treated with much deference or respect in the reminder that "charity is better than all else," which was the burden of Mr. BEECHER'S sermon last Sunday. However, it is good doctrine and is always more or less appropriately taught.

A GAIN TO CIVILIZATION.

England never fails to honor the men who perform for the empire valuable services, and the cable has of late frequently mentioned the enthusiasm of welcome and distinction with which the heroes of the Ashantee war have been received in London. Though somewhat of this enthusiasm is, no doubt, the result of reaction from the anxiety with which the island was overwhelmed some weeks ago by the false rumors of disaster at Coomassie, much of it may be fairly ascribed to the public estimate of the practical importance of the success of the expedition. The war once begun, was pretty generally held to be a necessary war, which must be carried on to a triumphant conclusion. And yet, it was universally looked upon as a truly dreadful undertaking, involving the certain danger of great mortality from disease among the troops and the possible danger of a succession of failures by which the cost in life and money might be indefinitely increased. But there were strong inducements for persevering in the attempt. While the British possessions on the West African coast have been rather burdensome than profitable, they were expected to become a source of advantage through the additions made to them by the Dutch treaty. Then the Ashantees having proved intractable, the prospect arose that the conquest thus rendered unavoidable, would be found not only useful by itself, but useful in enhancing the value of the old and recently acquired possessions. This prospect at present appears likely to be realized. The prestige of British power in the country has been vastly increased; indeed, by the conquest of the Ashantees an impression has been produced far in the interior as well as all along the coast, which must greatly facilitate English intercourse and trade with the natives. The Ashantees may never be able to pay the war indemnity imposed upon them, half a million of dollars, but in other ways they will more than compensate their conquerors. Unable to pay the money, they will most likely be all the more anxious to comply with other conditions of the treaty; to make the prescribed roads, protect foreign traders, and even, one may hope, abstain from the practice of some of the bloody rites of their religion. The practice of human sacrifices among them rests upon no old traditions or deeply seated superstitious convictions, like some Hindoo usages. The Ashantees are mere fetich worshippers, and their bloody sacrifices are merely an evil habit, which the King may keep up or let alone as he pleases, without offending popular prejudice.

Certainly by the British conquest much has been gained for civilization, and while England honors the victors, other civilized nations may decently rejoice in their success.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the legality of the practice of watering stocks by corporations. The case was this: The Directors of a Chicago Street Railroad Company, without consulting or calling a meeting of the stockholders, resolved to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000. To this the appellee, a stockholder, objected, praying for an injunction to prevent the increase, upon the ground that it could not lawfully be made without the concurrence of the stockholders. The injunction was granted by the lower court and an appeal taken. The Supreme Court holds, substantially, that no corporation has the power to issue bonds increasing the capital stock of the company without the consent of all the stockholders. This opinion settles once for all the important question raised by the suit, that of the power of the Directors of stock corporations to increase or diminish the capital stock of the concerns they represent, of their own will, without the consent of the stockholders.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If drunkenness can be stopped who cares if the revenues do get tight?

The letters "M. C." do not necessarily stand for "mental culture."

The great bluffs of Memphis are gradually sliding into the Mississippi river.

There is a movement in Austria for the expulsion of Jesuits from that country.

They talk of galvanizing George H. Pendleton. Why worry a corpse in this way?

And now it is intimated that Judge HOAR is about to advise his friends to vote for Mr. Dawes.

The grandfather of the present King of the Sandwich Islands was hung for poisoning his wife.

Chicago papers maintain that vice is declining in that city. It is undergoing depopulation, then?

Disastrous reports as to the effect of the late frosts upon fruit come to us from all parts of the country.

Senator Merrimon, who represents Bald mountain in the Senate, can beat it ten to one on inflation.

Making up. Toronto has for a long while been without a theater, but they are now going to build four.

They have "struck oil" in Rochester, New York. That is to say, the people are in insurrection against the gas monopoly.

No wonder that North Carolina is poor. Eight hundred lawyers have been licensed there within the past twenty years.

The Chicago papers are hotly discussing the question of the duration of future punishment. Why in such haste, brethren?

The Aeronautic Society of Paris has under consideration a scheme to construct a balloon for the purpose of Arctic exploration.

Why did he hate it so? A certain member of Congress has given a New England college no less than 1,840 Patent Office reports.

Vanderbilt is about to erect an elevator in New York to hold a million bushels of grain, and the people are correspondingly elevated.

A pension of fifty dollars per month is to be given to Mrs. Mary C. Reno, widow of Jesse L. Reno, late Major General, United States army.

James Russell Lowell has sent from Italy to the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, a long poem on the death of Agassiz. It ought to be a fine one.

There are twenty thousand Northern people in Florida hunting health and eating oranges. Consumptives are thicker than grasshoppers in August.

Nast is a brave man. He has been illustrating the crimes of the Missouri bandits before a St. Louis audience. It takes courage to do a thing like that.

Folks in Massachusetts are beginning to inquire what would be the effect if the seat of Sumner should remain vacant for the term for which he was chosen.

A verdict for $2,500 has just been rendered in New York against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the destruction of a barn by sparks from a locomotive.

Of course. The Democrats of Wisconsin, having obtained control of the State, are making a clean sweep of the Republican office-holders, from the highest to the lowest.

The fourth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which occurred on Monday, was not celebrated to any considerable extent.

Hotel keepers at Niagara say they are determined to put a stop to swindling and extortion next summer, even if they become bankrupt in the attempt. This is not sarcasm.

Of one thing we may be sure. There will not be found as many of Charles Sumner's autographs attached to unpaid promissory notes as was the case with Daniel Webster.

Wanted—A national name. The term American applies alike to a Canadian, Mexican, Brazilian, Chilian, Patagonian, Indian, Cuban or citizen of the United States.

Prepay your postage. Bushels of printed matter on which postage is insufficiently paid are every week deposited in the general postoffice, and there detained and ultimately destroyed.

The red men of the Cattaraugus reservation play a rather shrewd game in getting whisky. They employ some white man as agent, to purchase the whisky for them, and reward him accordingly.

A devout pilgrimage of Roman Catholics from this country to Rome is now an assured fact. Passages have been arranged on the steamer Periere, which will leave New York on the 16th of May.

Beecher, it is said, is preparing a paper containing the sentiments which he would have uttered before the late Congregational Council, if he and the Plymouth church had seen fit to take part in the proceedings.

The New York City Council has passed an ordinance providing that non-residents shall not hold office under the city government, either as commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or clerks, and that places now held by such non-residents be declared vacant.

How rapid is the march of civilization. There is a county in Kansas where only a few weeks ago the buffalo fed and the antelope sported, now showing evidence of modern civilization by bearing on the docket of the District Court three divorce suits.

PERSONAL.

The young lady in Boston whose musical education Rubinstein has undertaken, is Miss Henrietta Mourer. She came from Chicago.

Vice President Wilson has left Washington for Massachusetts, where he will spend a few weeks prior to going to Hot Springs, Arkansas. He will not occupy the chair in the Senate at all this session.

Riel, the Manitoban rebel, upon whose head the Canadian government once set a price, now sits in the Dominion Parliament, a member in good standing. Such is the change in the whirligig of time.

The friends of the Quaker poet are urging him to take a trip abroad. His health has never been rugged, and they fear his literary work is too confining. When the rebellion was crushed, Whittier and his life-work was ended.

A good Yale sophomore, a missionary student, had a sister to visit him last week. The event was known and prepared for by wags, who stored his room with gin bottles, tobacco, cards, pipes, three-cornered notes, and other devices of the Evil One. The sister was sad—as the youth.

Another heiress! Ninety-nine years ago the father of Dr. Mark, who is the father of a young milliner now in St. Joseph, Missouri, leased eighty acres of land in New York city for ninety-nine years. The lease has expired, Dr. Mark is dead, and the milliner is the only living heir. The property is worth $17,000,000.

The Tichborne trial is wandering into the realms of music. No less an artist than Mr. Charles Gounod has written a song concerning the same, which is shortly to be published, and will be called "Chidlock Tichborne." The refrain of the song consists of the words quoted in the Attorney General's closing speech.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Cincinnati, who was Chairman of the Congressional Committee which recommended the expulsion of Preston Brooks for assaulting Senator Sumner, and who afterwards acted as Burlingame's second in the latter's duel with Brooks, has still in his possession the original correspondence which led to that encounter, and many other documents bearing upon the assault, which he thinks of publishing, to establish the truth of history.

There is a "lady" in New York, the wife of a mender of bad soles, who amuses the bystanders in the neighborhood of Wooster street by beating her husband over the head, pouring water down his back and ordering him about like a poodle. He is a giant, in the prime of life; she a small, slight woman, with one leg shorter than the other, and nearly blind. She is a perfect Xantippe, but such is the power of love that this son of Crispin sticks to her to the last, although she waxes him with all her might, and makes his life miserable to boot.

Mrs. Susan Benton Boileau died recently under painful circumstances. Her husband was thrown into prison in France on suspicion of having knowingly issued fraudulent railroad bonds. General Fremont, his brother-in-law, had induced Boileau to take them. Undoubtedly both were innocent of criminal intent, yet Boileau was degraded and punished as the lowest criminal. It led to a great bitterness between the sisters, the famous Jessie Fremont being supposed by her sister to have brought this trouble on her. Madame Boileau was a noble woman, very accomplished and most amiable, and she died of a broken heart. Several years ago she was one of the most brilliant ornaments of New York drawing rooms, and was universally admired and respected.

A BLAZING COAL MINE.

The Empire Mine in Pennsylvania on Fire—How the Fire Originated and How Far it Extends.

EMPIRE MINE, NEAR WILKESBARRE, PA., March 27.—The mine is about ten miles from the city, and is in a mountain side, from which the spires and housetops cannot be seen. To reach it one must climb and descend several disagreeable steeps, and after he has proceeded as far as a horse can carry him he is obliged to wade through mud, mire, and coal dust, mixed to that stiff consistency which is likely to pull off a shoe at every step. After leaving the carriage and passing through a little village of miners, despite the mud, one soon arrives at the opening. There is nothing on the outside, save a mass of smoking ashes, to indicate the immense fire raging within.

THE DESCENT

is not made by means of a shaft, but by a broad roadway which descends gradually underground to the depth of nearly 300 feet. At the mouth of the cavern there is an immense fan which supplies air to those who are compelled to work in the sulphurous and deadly poisonous gases below. Should that fan pause for one moment in its revolutions all the miners underneath would expire almost instantly. Once inhale that deadly air, unmixed with the pure air outside, and human life could do naught but succumb. On the side of the ascent there is nothing of interest; the eye falls upon naught but dead vegetation, heaps of unbroken coal and masses of indescribable rubbish. There is a railway running up from the Empire to the bellow, but no cars are passing over its track now, and the breaker itself is silent.

The still breaker is the first evidence that something about the mine is wrong. Under ordinary circumstances the machinery, now motionless, would be turning into the market hundreds of tons of coal per day.

THE DISTANCE

between 200 and 300 feet underground. The fire extends over this immense area of 1,200 yards, dread, awful, and appalling, but indescribably beautiful nevertheless. It looks like an immense sea of glittering gold, across the heaving breast of which pass and repass the softest and richest combinations of colors. Blue, green, purple, crimson, mingling and intermingling, passing and repassing, disappearing here and suddenly flashing up again there, torture the senses, confuse the vision, and leave one doubtful of the place whereon he stands. Such is the fire which your correspondent gazed upon, such the almighty king of these dreadful subterranean realms. It hisses, it roars, it flashes up and smokes, driving back the men and befouling the air.

FIREMEN.

There are persons down there, human beings like ourselves, who spent many months of their past in fighting this fire, and who will spend many months of their lives yet to come. They are terrible looking creatures when thus engaged in their work, whose besmeared faces and rough blackened forms give them the appearance of devils rather than of men. They spend but a few hours here, for so intense is the heat that new men must come very frequently to their relief. As it is, scarcely a day passes during which some poor fellow does not yield to these underground elements, and is carried out insensible. It must be an awful life to lead, and, awful, indeed, the circumstances which compel so many to endure it.

APPARATUS.

From the outside of the mine run down to these dreary depths large iron pipes filled with volumes of water. When they reach a certain point below they divide into other pipes of smaller capacity, to each of which are connected large pieces of hose. With these hose the men attack the fire at the edges with the hope that they may extinguish it inch by inch. It is a slow and painful work, and a process that to the observer appears hopeless of any future success. Contemplate it. A fire larger than any of you have ever seen, not formed of timber or of loose combustible material, but of solid rock. It extends over 1,200 yards, and represents millions of dollars worth of coal. The arches above it, the avenues leading from it, fraught with poisonous gases, stifling to the senses and ruinous to the health—a mighty conflagration, to be fought with water inch by inch for years and years to come; for, while its edges may be cooled, its roaring center is gradually filling its way downward, no one knows to what unheard of depth.

RAVAGES OF THE FLAME.

To accurately describe the full extent, or to express in detail the disastrous effects of this burning coal mine, one must [illegible] speak many an hour thus under ground, which, to one who is not used to it, is impossible. One can only breathe for a moment, because, even in summer apparel, he would be obliged to quickly return to get a breath of air. The following figures represent the extent of the fire, the number of men required to fight it, the loss to the company (the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company), and the amount of coal which, were the men at work in the mines, they could give to the market.

STARTLING FACTS.

There are at present engaged in battling the flames two large companies of men, each of which is made up of four different and distinct gangs. These gangs, or shifts, as the miners call them, relieve each other at different periods of the day and night, at least two gangs always being at work and approaching each other from various points. Four shifts comprehend 80 men each, and four others 32 men each; so that in the first company there are 320 individuals, and in the second 208, making in all a total of 528 persons. These men are employed upon salaries which vary from two to three dollars per day. Two dollars and a half is about the average rate. Hence to contend with the flames it costs the company $1,320 daily. In one week it costs $9,240; in one month, $39,960; while in one year, and from the present condition of affairs I am safe in assuming that the fire will last three times that long, the company will have spent $443,520 at the lowest possible estimate.

The capital stock of the company is generally conceded to be $10,000,000, but it would only require a few years' fighting of the fires in this Empire Mine to totally consume it. Nor is this all. Were these 528 men, instead of plying the hose, engaged in mining coal, they would each turn out three tons per day, or a total per diem of 1,584 tons.

I understand that every ton of coal is here valued at $3, so that in contending with their misfortune the company not only pays $1,320 per day, but also loses $4,752 worth of black diamonds slumbering in the mines. Hence in one week the company, through the fire, loses in coal alone, which were it not for the fire might be exhumed, $33,264; in one month, $132,956; in one year, the immense sum of $1,595,472.

The fire has been raging since January 1 therefore, by the end of March the company will have spent in quenching the flames, $110,880, while at the same time it will have lost $398,868 in coal which, had the fire not broken out, the miners would have taken from the earth.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Uniformity of Time.

We find the following letter in the London *Times* newspaper of February 27th:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The *Times* recently quoted an account of a method introduced here for giving the public uniform time, but the actual Pittsburgh system is simpler and of wider utility than a reader of your notice might suppose. The city has provided a prime-motor clock, which by electric mechanism can control any number of clocks in individuums of which, however distant, may be made to move as by a common impulse with itsown, which is in turn regulated from this observatory. This clock also marks the instant of mean noon by a single stroke upon a bell, which is audible to the whole city, throughout which the comparison of watches at this signal seems to testify to the public appreciation of the convenience by a movement so general and simultaneous as to amuse a stranger to its cause.

At the instance of Mr. W. Thaw, the acting head of the united systems of railroad which connect Pittsburgh with the Middle and Western States, a similar connection has been established with those lines to all station masters and conductors, on which, however remote, the ticking of the standard mean time clock here is virtually made audible twice a day; and as it is also repeated on the main routes of travel which connect us with Philadelphia and New York, means are afforded for the simultaneous comparison of the clocks on which trains are moved over several thousand miles of road, throughout which these beats may be said to be heard.

As the system has been some years in successful operation, and is being still extended, I can speak of it with confidence as not alone of proved convenience to the public in civic use, but as doing much to promote security in railway traveling.

I commend it with the less reserve, as, though this observatory is responsible for it here, and in its present form, the idea appears to be due to England, where its first introduction under other modifications was chiefly owing, I believe, to Sir George Airy, the present Astronomer Royal. I do not know whether all the fecundity of the conception in aids to the public convenience has yet been developed. I should in any case feel pleased to know that its measure of success here led to any extension of its utility elsewhere.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Director of the Observatory.

Allegheny Observatory, Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1874.

RHODE ISLAND girls are not wanting in the art of gently insinuating that, like Barkis, "they're willin'." It was only recently that a lady walking one evening, under the classic shades of Brown University, overheard the following conversation between a young lady and gentleman just in front of her. "Charley, did you ever hear it said that if a person found a four-leaved clover and put it in their shoe not only would they find the first gentleman or lady the person walked with would be their husband or wife?" "No—never heard of it before." "Well, I found one and put it in my shoe this morning, and you are the first one I have walked with. I wonder if it is true?" There could be but one answer to this, but the unintentional eaves-dropper does not mention it, leaving the public in cruel doubt as to whether the ruse was successful or not.

STATE NEWS.

A Maltese fox was recently captured in Chester county.

There are twenty-one Masonic lodges in Luzerne county.

Reading has a "movement" in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday laws.

The Memorial church in Wilkesbarre will be dedicated on Wednesday, 8th inst.

Over $100,000 has been subscribed to the Centennial fund in Philadelphia since last Wednesday.

Hugh McGinnis, the blind orator of Montreal, is lecturing in Pennsylvania, upon religious education.

Senator Sumner spent some time at Ebensburg and Cresson Springs in 1856, shortly after the attack of Bully Brooks.

Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of Hollidaysburg, has accepted a call from the Baptists of Phillipsburg, and leaves for that place in a few days.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says an experiment of a big gun is to be made at the Logan steel works—a cannon 18 feet long, to weigh 40 tons.

Lancaster, after a long idle "spell," has produced another monstrosity, in the shape of a calf with a double head, and with a hump on its back *a la* camel.

The next annual convention of the Turner Association will be held in Johnstown. The time has not yet been fixed, but it is expected that a large number of representatives will be present.

A Reading policeman's dog abstracted a pocket-book from the dress of the policeman's wife, and taking out a lot of greenbacks, ate them. Sympathizing friends can now strew flowers on that dog's grave.

Dr. S. C. Ermentrout, of Reading, has received, through the German legation at Washington, the ribbon of the Order of the Crown of Prussia. The Doctor served as a volunteer surgeon during the Franco-Prussian war.

Reading balloonatics are at it again. One of them will send up a monster paper balloon on Saturday, 4th inst., thirty-three feet in diameter and ninety-nine feet in circumference, requiring 20,000 feet of heated air to expand it.

The Kittanning *Republican* of date April 1, says: The report that the Brady's Bend Iron Works had been sold to the A. V. R. R., is not true. The Railroad Company have made a proposition to purchase that establishment, but it has not yet been accepted.

Samuel R. Spotts, aged twenty-four, met with a horrible death near Reading on Monday night. He fell from a train of cars, and the wheels literally tore him to pieces. His head was severed from his body, his left arm and left leg cut off, and the right leg nearly so, while other parts of his body were mashed or bruised.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: A night or two since a family residing in the upper end of the city was considerably alarmed by a burglar, who gained an entrance into their dining room by forcing open a shutter, when he was observed by a young lady who very quickly ran up stairs and awakened her father, informing him of the fact, but whether from fear or weakness he refused to believe his daughter's story for some time; finally the young lady took up a musket and proceeded down stairs, followed by the father nervously carrying a candle. They reached the dining room only in time to see the burglar escape by the window at which he had entered. The nerve of that young lady alone saved the house from being ransacked and robbed.

The Altoona *Tribune* of March 31st says: Some fifteen or twenty families employed at the iron mills in New Castle have taken the right plan to solve the labor problem. They have been saving up a little money for some time past, and a day or two since their agents passed through this city to Southwestern Virginia to purchase a large tract of land for their use. If they report favorably and make purchases, the families will remove at once, and commence to aid in producing the comforts of life. If we had more such *strikes* as this, the troubles of business would soon cease. The remaining employees would get plenty of work, and all would get food and raiment at reduced rates.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* of the 31st ult. says: On New Year's day the son of Mahlon G. Houck, No. 244 Mifflin street, aged seven years, accidentally got a glass bead into his windpipe, from which it passed into the right lobe of the lung, [illegible] thence forward. The boy was troubled with a secretion of phlegm, and occasional severe spells of coughing. On last Friday evening the boy was out on the street playing, and in a quarrel with another boy got kicked. He was at once seized with a violent coughing spell, and during the paroxysm the glass bead was dislodged and fell upon the pavement. This is the luckiest accident that ever happened to any one, or that could have happened to him, for if the bead had remained in his lung it would have hastened his death; as it is, his life has been prolonged.

The Pull Down Practice.

Death laughs when he sees the weak and feeble bled, blistered, salivated, opiumized, or gin'd with mineral poisons. He pulls down that under such treatment they cannot long survive. In direct conflict with this pull down practice is the principle upon which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters operate. The effect of this incomparable vegetable restorative is to build up the system and invigorate the constitution. It imparts appetite and assists digestion, enriches and cleanses the blood, regulates and tones the liver and the bowels, and establishes and perpetuates a healthy habit of body. By a happy combination of vegetable extracts—tonic, aperient and anti-bilious—with a pure stimulant, these effects are simultaneously produced. There is no prescription of the pharmacopœia that has the same scope. You may find among its formulas scourges for the bowels, stimulants for the stomach, sedatives for the nerves, but no one combination medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, is at once a tonic, an aperient, a corrective and an alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from MAY 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
R. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. C. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

WALL PAPER
FOR
SPRING SALES,
At No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found
40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors,
20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c.,
Gilt and Bronze Frescoed Ceilings,
Drawing Room, Library and Hall Decorations, Ceiling Decorations and Center Pieces,
Fresco Borders, &c.
JOS. R. HUGHES.
Trhs

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. E. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned have removed their Office and Warehouse to the FLINT GLASS WORKS, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.
Orders by mail or left at J. L. DAWES, SON & CO.'S, 98 Third avenue, or at A. C. BAKEWELL & CO.'S, 75 Wood street, will receive prompt attention.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1874.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAMES MCKAY.
ROBT. LIDDELL.....R. WATSON.
Phœnix Steam Brewery.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Drs. J. F. COOPER and M. W. WALLACE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. J. F. COOPER will occupy the old stand, 28 North Diamond street. Dr. M. W. WALLACE will remove to No. 33 North Diamond street. The patrons of the firm are respectfully requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle their accounts, as it is desirable that the book accounts should close up soon.
J. F. COOPER, M. D.,
M. W. WALLACE, M. D.
Allegheny City, April 1st, 1874.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss: At Allegheny, Pa., the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM F. BARKER, of Butler, Butler county, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
DAVID MCCUNE, Assignee,
Plain Grove, Lawrence county, Pa.
Th

ESTABLISHED 1862.
Pittsburgh Commission House,
303 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY BEA, JR.,
Receives and Sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products.
Correspondence invited.

COUGH SYRUP.
DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,
Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
Joseph Browne,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE.
New Dry Goods.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Choice Fabrics, Suited for Spring,
EMBRACING
Dress Goods,
Sacqueings,
Shawls,
Men and Boys' Wear, &c.
All New and at Lowest Prices.
59 Market Street.

Irish Linens!
We have received our Spring Importation of Irish Linens, manufactured by Richardson, Son & Owden, and selected expressly for our trade. It consists of
Light, Medium and Heavy
SHIRTING LINEN,
PILLOW LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, a large stock.
ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER.
We respectfully solicit an examination of the above Goods, believing them to be THE BEST EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
White, Orr & Co.,
25 Fifth Avenue.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

Removal
TO NEW QUARTERS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1874.

As this is "moving day" little business has been transacted, the majority of the population seeming to be changing their places of business and residence. Dullness reigns supreme in mercantile matters, and money is reported close in banking circles.

—Attorney General Dimmick, in answer an inquiry from a bank official of this city, writes that Good Friday may be considered a legal holiday. On to-morrow, then, those who may have notes due next day must see to them.

—The Farmers' National bank announces the handsome dividend of five per cent. for the past three months, or twenty per cent. per annum.

—On the 21st of March General Negley offered in the House of Representatives a bill for the funding of the public debt, for the conversion and redemption of legal tenders, and for other purposes. Compared with the wild schemes that have been introduced into Congress the past few days, which serve to gain favor in proportion as they are wild, this bill is conservative and deserving of more attention than it has received.

The first section enacts:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time before the maturity of the several issues of bonds of the United States now outstanding, as he shall deem expedient, to fund and cancel the same with the proceeds arising from the sale or exchanges of bonds of the United States coupons or registered of the denominations now known as bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year. One-half part of the said bonds so issued shall be due and payable in thirty years from date of issue, and one-half part shall become due and payable in fifty years from date of issue thereof.

This section does not state whether the interest on the new bonds is payable in currency or gold, yet we are led to believe that gold is intended, as it is so stated in the analysis of the bill.

Of the desirableness of so funding the public debt there is no doubt; of its practicability there is. Government 5s are now noted at 115; deduct the accrued interest and the price of a $1,000 bond proper is $1,145 87, which is about one per cent. above par in gold. Taking it as the value of our 6s and the new bonds would be worth 112 17. No limit is placed on the figure at which the Secretary can sell these bonds, which certainly is trusting too much to the discretion of the present head of the Department.

This section taken in connection with section nine, would postpone the payment of any portion of the principal of the public debt for which bonds have been issued for the time being, and hence avoid present taxation of the people, when it is patent all branches of industry are severely crippled and languishing. If unnecessary taxation be created, all kinds of industry will recuperate, and in arithmetical ratio.

As there is no compulsory legislation to bind the banks to exchange their present securities for 3.65's, they may or they may not avail themselves of its provisions. If the government is able to call in and pass off the six per cent. bonds now held by the national banks they will then be obliged to accept the new loan.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by the provisions of the foregoing sections as a loan, or upon the surrender and the redemption of all notes now issued, or that shall hereafter be issued to existing national banks, in lieu of bonds now deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of notes issued to said banks, and also for all notes issued by national banks hereafter established, subject, however, to the limitations and restrictions in this act specified.

SEC. 3. That whenever any national bank or banks shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury bonds of the United States, authorized by the first and fourth sections of this act, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. additional to the present sum of said bank or banks issue, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to such bank or banks notes for circulation of the usual denominations now in use by said banks, and of the same stamp and plate, to the amount of the said twenty-five per cent. additional currency, excepting and retaining therefrom ten per cent. of said twenty-five per cent. to be held and retained by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional security to the United States.

This gives absolutely free banking, and taken in connection with sections five and six repeals the reserve law and provides for specie resumption. It is scarcely necessary to offer any arguments in favor of free banking, when coupled with a law requiring the notes of the banks to be redeemed. These notes are now redeemable in legal tenders, so that, as soon as the government is prepared to redeem its obligations in gold, the banks will be compelled to do the same.

We give the rest of the bill in full:

SEC. 4. That the amount of United States notes in circulation be limited, except as is hereinafter provided, to four hundred million dollars; and that no holder of said notes presenting any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple thereof, to the Treasury of the United States, or any of the assistant treasuries, shall receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prepare and furnish for that purpose; said bonds to mature as follows: One-half part in twenty years, and one-half part in fifty years from date of the issue thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the release of the notes so redeemed, or the receiving and paying out the same, from time to time, by the government, with the full benefit of and subject to all other provisions of law in relation to such notes.

SEC. 5. That the existing law requiring the national banks to keep a reserve of legal tender notes so-called, to the amount of twenty-five or fifteen per centum respectively of their own circulating notes and deposits constantly on hand in said bank or banks, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the President, at such time after the first day of January, 1876, as he may think it expedient, to direct that the governmental notes known as legal tender notes shall be redeemed in coin at their par value when presented at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York; and that the same, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be in like manner redeemed at the office of such assistant treasurers as the Secretary may seem advisable and most for the convenience of the public: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the reissue of the notes so redeemed, or the receiving and paying out of the same from time to time, by the government, with the full benefit of and subject to all existing provisions of law in relation to such notes.

SEC. 7. That it shall be lawful for national banks to subscribe for and hold stock in a bank which shall have authority to act as a general clearing house and exchange agent for other banks, to be organized under the National Banking act in the city of New York, to an amount not exceeding one per centum of the capital stock of the bank so subscribing.

SEC. 8. That national banks shall be exempt from taxation on the average amount they have on deposit with their redeeming banks, such redeeming banks being required to pay taxes thereon.

SEC. 9. That no coin shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, or paid out for any other purpose than the payment of the interest on the public debt, when such sale or payment will reduce the coin on hand below the sum of $100,000,000, until the time which shall be fixed by the President for the redemption of legal tender notes. *Provided, however*, That this provision shall not prevent the Secretary from paying the proceeds of bonds sold for the purpose of refunding the government debt for the redemption of an equal amount of bonds of a previous issue.

Section 4 adds the desirable quality of *elasticity* to the government currency without the danger of inflation. There is room for argument whether the provisions of 5th section should be so sweeping. The Comptroller of the Currency very ably argues the other side of the question in his last report (pages 17-20), which we have not space to reproduce.

To the bill as a whole we concede that it contains a selection of the best features of the various financial plans which have been advanced.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 1, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	120	120	120	120	120	120
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120½		120½		121	
5-20's, 1865	117		117		117	
5-20's, 1864	119¼		119¼		119¼	
5-20's, 1865	120½		120½		120½	
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼		119¼		119¼	
5-20's, 1867	120¼		120¼		120¼	
5-20's, 1868	120		120		120	
10-40's, reg	114½		115		114½	
10-40's, coupon	114½		115		114½	
Currency 6's	117¾		117¾		117	
7-30's per cents	104½		105		104¾	
Canada & Pac. pref.	16½		16½		16½	
Canton	75		75		75	
Western Union Tel.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜
Panama			118½			
Quicksilver	26		26½			
Pacific Mail	48¾	48⅝	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Adams Express	99		97		97	97
Wells-Fargo Express	78		78		78	78
American Express	62½		62½		63	63
United States Ex.	70		70		70	70
New York Central	103½	103¾	104	104¼	104¼	104¼
Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝		38⅝	38⅝
Michigan Central	83		83		83	83
Michigan Southern	80¾	79⅝	80¾	80	80¾	79⅝
Illinois Central		104½				105½
Cleveland & Pittsb'g						89
Chicago & Northw'n	86¼	86	86½			86
Do. preferred		72¾	72		72	72
Rock Island	107	106	107		108	107
St. Paul	44¼	44	44¼		44¼	44
Do. preferred						64
Walash	44½		44½		44½	44½
Hannibal & St. Jo	32¾		32		32¾	32¾
Fort Wayne		92				92
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31⅜	31½		31⅜	31⅜
Union Pacific	38¾		38¾		38¾	38¾
Chicago & Alton	104½		104½		104½	
C., C. & I.					82½	
Boston, Hartford & E					13	
Harlem		125			128	129
Tennessee State bonds					88½	88½
Do. new					89	89
South Carolina, April					12	
Do. July					7¾	
Missouri 6's		91			91	

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	52
Pennsylvania scrip	99½
Reading	102¾
United Companies of New Jersey	127
Oil Creek	14
Lehigh Valley	61
Lehigh Valley Railroad 7-30s	92
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	44
Central Transportation Company	51
Empire Transportation Company	68½
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 red $1 56; No. 2, $1 49. Corn steady at 70@72c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 51c; No. 2, 49c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874. }

REMARKS—The snow still lingers with us, though the weather is not unpleasantly cold nor disagreeable.

The markets manifested some changes since our last. For instance loose roasted coffee has declined one cent per pound and in packages one-half cent per pound. It is thought the green coffee market in the East has touched bottom for the present and that prices here will go no lower.

We make some changes in the prices of bacon and provisions, and append a correct list of the figures at which sales are made.

The flour trade continues active, with a better demand for Minnesotas. Wisconsin and Ohio flours are not so much fancied. Country orders are reported large. Leading dealers do not anticipate a decline in choice brands, as farmers will soon be too busy getting in their spring crops to attend to sending in their surplus wheat.

The grain market shows no new features. There is little doing in wheat. Oats and ear corn are in demand, and are held firm at quotations.

The following table exhibits the amount of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,519	Corn, sacks	220
Apples, bbl s	92	Barley, sacks	116
Butter, pkgs	27	Oats, sacks	885
Wheat, sacks	175	Rye, sacks	150

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	16,726	7,201	27,486
Apples, bbls	410	709	1,119
Cheese, lbs	25	93	118
Corn, sacks	4,327	5,067	7,394
Wheat, sacks	1,305	1,935	3,239
Barley, sacks	2,580	1,342	3,922
Rye, sacks	625	1,814	2,439
Oats, sacks	7,926	9,619	17,545
Butter, pkgs	291	241	540
Bacon, pcs	5,250	9,718	14,968
Bacon, lbs	116	7,536	844

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote at $5@5 50 per bbl for choice, and $4 25@5 for fair to prime. Demand moderately active.

ASHES—Potash 9c; pearls 10c; arsenic 5c; black lead 5c; soda, common, 3½@4c; refined soda 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a small way at 6½@7c per gallon as to quality.

ALES—Prices continue unchanged, with sales as follows: X $5 ₩ bbl; XX $5 ₩ bbl; India ale $10 00 ₩ bbl; Base English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gals, $7 75@8 25; bbls 41 gals $12 25@12 75; hfbbls, 82 gals $22 50@25 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $5 ₩ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ₩ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ doz.

BUTTER—Prime table butter is held at 33c and some fancy lots fetching 42c; low grades dull sale.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported active, with sales at the following quotations: Extra sugar cured hams, plain, ₩ lb, 12½c; canvased, 13c; extra sugar cured shoulders, 9½c, plain, 9½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 12½c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 10½c; beef tongues, $7 00 ₩ doz.; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8c; bacon rib sides, 9½c; bacon short rib sides, 9½c; bacon clear rib sides, 10½c; mess pork, $17 00 ₩ bbl; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 10½c ₩ lb; do half bbls, 11½c; refined lard for summer use, in tcs, 10½c; do hf bbls, 11½c; do bkts, 13½c; do 5 lb cotillion, 12½c; do 3.5 pails, 12½c; do 2.5 pails, 13½c; do 1.5 pails, 13½c; do 0.5 pails, 13c; ham sausage, 10c; extra winter strained lard oil, 82c ₩ gal.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales are reported as follows: ½ ₩ cans $1 60 ₩ doz; ¼ ₩ do $3 00; ½ do $5 50; 5 ₩ cans $27; 10 ₩ bxs, $1 lb, 40c.

BEANS—White navy beans $2 20@2 30 per bush, fair to good $2@2 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull and prices nominally 3½@3½c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped 5½@5½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c ₩ lb.

BORAX—Sales reported at 12c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ₩ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ₩ doz; No. 4, $2 ₩ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₩ doz; toy brooms and whisks, $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37c ₩ dozen additional.

CANDLE OIL—Small lots from store 14½c; f. o. b. cars, at works, 12½c per gallon.

CATTLE GOODS—Penn Mill No. 1, 4.4 sheeting at 11c; Nanook 10c; Pittsburgh Faculty 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 38c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton batting 16c; do colored 18c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CANNED GOODS—Fruits in syrups—2 lb California apricots ₩ doz $5; 2 lb blackberries $2 85; 2 lb Winslow's blueberries $2 50; 2 lb white cherries, extra, $3 50; 2 lb red cherries $2 75; 2 lb grapes $2 25; 2 lb gooseberries $2 25; 2½ lb green gages $3 50; 2 lb green gages $2 75; 2 lb egg plums $4 50; 2 lb red egg plums $3 50; 2 lb damsons plums $2 25; 3 lb yellow peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 lb white peaches, $3 75; 2 lb yellow peaches, $3 25; 3 lb white peaches $3 25; 2 lb peaches $2 40; 2 lb pie peaches $2 25; 3½ lb California Bartlett pears $3 75; Bartlett pears $4 50; 2 lb Bartlett pears $3 50; 2 lb pears $2 25; 2 lb pine apple $2 50; 2 lb orange quinces $2 25; 2 lb strawberries $2 75; strawberries, extra, $3 75; 2 lb strawberries $2 75; 6 lb pie peaches $4; 2 lb peach marmalade $2 25; 2 lb peach marmalade $2 40; 6 lb peach marmalade $5 50. Vegetables—3 lb Triumph Asparagus, $2 50; 2 lb golden wax beans $2 25; 2 lb string beans $1 90; 2 lb Winslow's green corn, $2 75; 5 lb Yarmouth sugar corn $2 75; 2 lb Baltimore corn, $2; 3 lb golden corn $2 50; 2 lb small green peas $3; 2 lb marrowfat green peas $2 75; 2 lb green peas per can submitted (Long Lima beans) $2 25; 3 lb Cape May tomatoes $2 30; 3 lb triumph tomatoes $2 20; 3 lb Baltimore tomatoes $2 20; 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes $1 80. Lobster, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams—1 lb Winslow's, lobsters, ₩ doz, $2 50; 1 lb Winslow's lobsters $2 50; 1 lb California fresh salmon $3 25; 2 lb California fresh salmon $4 50; 1 lb Winslow's spiced salmon, $3; 2 lb Winslow's spiced salmon $6 75; 2 lb Winslow's fresh mackerel $4 25; 1 lb cove oysters (full) $2 25; 2 lb cove oysters (full) $4 25; 1 lb cove oysters (light) $2; 2 lb cove oysters (light) $3 75; 1 lb spiced oysters (lunch) $1 75; 2 lb spiced oysters (lunch) $3; 2 lb green peas per can submitted (Lima beans) $2 25; 3 lb Cape May tomatoes $2 30; 3 lb triumph tomatoes $2 20; 3 lb Baltimore tomatoes $2 20; 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes $1 80. Lobster, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams—1 lb Winslow's, lobsters, ₩ doz, $2 50; 1 lb Winslow's lobsters $2 50; 1 lb California fresh salmon $3 25; 2 lb California fresh salmon $4 50; 1 lb Winslow's spiced salmon, $3; 2 lb Winslow's spiced salmon $6 75; 2 lb Winslow's fresh mackerel $4 25; 1 lb cove oysters (full) $2 25; 2 lb cove oysters (full) $4 25; 1 lb cove oysters (light) $2; 2 lb cove oysters (light) $3 75; 1 lb spiced oysters (lunch) $1 75; 2 lb spiced oysters (lunch) $3; 2 lb cherry stone clams $2 50; 2 lb cherry stone clams $3 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—pint Halford sauce ₩ doz $4 50; pint Hartford sauce $2 50; pepper sauce $1 25; celery sauce $1 50; Winslow's tomato ketchup $1 40; quart Cape May tomato ketchup $2 10. Prepared mustards—barrel style ₩ doz $1 50; fancy style $1 80; genuine Imported French $2 50; superior prepared mustard, ₩ gallon, 40c. Jellies—assorted in glasses ₩ doz $1 40; currant in tumblers $1 40; assorted in wine glasses $1 40; assorted in goblets $1 60; currant in pots $2 75; assorted in bottles $4 50; currant in bottles $4 50; assorted in in beer mugs $4 50. Pickles—pickles in wood, 1,000 count, barrels, small pickles, 3,000, ₩ bbl $12 50; barrels, medium pickles, 1,200, ₩ bbl, 6c; half barrels medium pickles, 600, ₩ half bbl $6 00; barrels fancy mixed, 20 gals, ₩ bbl $15 00; half barrels fancy mixed, 10 gals, ₩ half bbl $8; American mixed pickles in glass—pint, plain, ₩ dozen $1 50; pint, mixed, $1 50; quart, plain, ₩ doz $2 50; quart, mixed, $2 50; half gallon, plain $3 50; half gallon, mixed, $3 50; gallon, plain, $5 50; gallon, mixed, $5 50.

CHEESE—We have no change to note in prices New York factory is still ruling at a jobbing way. Ohio Sweitzer 15@17c ₩ lb.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders 6@7c; ribbed sides, 9@9½c; clear sides 8@9c; hams 9½@10½c; country lard 8@9c.

CRACKERS—We have no change to note in prices; oyster crackers 9c; soda crackers 9c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 62 25 ₩ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 62 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $2 00@2 25.

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks light. Sales applies at 10@10c ₩ lb; peaches, halves, 12@13c; peaches, new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 16@17c.

EGGS—The arrivals were quite moderate the earlier part and *all* fresh we cannot say. Certain it is that prices are firmer, and strictly fresh eggs are held at 20c ₩ doz.

FISH—No. 1 mess mackerel $34; No. 1 shore mackerel $25; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 50@17; No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $3 00@3 50 ₩ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters 2 boxes 85c; whole boxes $1 00. Salmon, in 10.0z cans, $1 25; in half $ 00@$ 50; lake trout $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box. No. 1, Scotch.

FLOUR—The market is reported firm for all choice home and Western brands. Dealers do not anticipate *lower* prices from this time until after harvest. We quote as follows: White wheat winter extra $6 25@6 75; winter extra $5 75@6 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 50; rye flour $5 50.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 78@80c ₩ lb; No. 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS—Beans Early valentine, Mohawk, dwarf German wax 20c ₩ qt. Beets—Early blood, long blood red, yellow globe, 10@15c ₩ qt. Cabbage—Early York, early Winningstadt, prize mammoth, green curled Savoy, 20c ₩ qt. Cauliflower—Early Paris, early London, autumn giant $1@2 ₩ oz. Carrots—Early scarlet horn, long orange, Altringham, 10c ₩ oz. Corn—Early sugar corn sweet, mammoth or twelve rowed sugar, early winter flint, 25c ₩ qt. Cucumber—Early Russian, early cluster, early frame, 10c per oz. Egg Plant—New York improved, 50c ₩ oz. Endive—Curled green, curled, French, extra fine curled, 30c per oz. Leek—Large London, 25c ₩ oz. Lettuce—Early curled Silesian, early tennis ball, Cabbage, 30c per oz. Melons, musk—Green citron, nutmeg, large yellow cantelope, 10c ₩ oz. Melons, water—Mountain sprout, mountain sweet, 20c ₩ oz. Onions—Early red, silver skin, yellow Dutch, 30c ₩ oz. Parsnips—Sutton crowned, 15c ₩ oz. Peas—Extra early, Beck's gem, Dickson's first and best, 40c ₩ oz. Radishes—Early rose, Buckeye, peachblow. [Prices regulated by the excellence of the variety.] Tomato—Early York, large scarlet, red, red cluster, 30c ₩ oz. Turnip—Red top rooted, white, all ₩ lb. Ruta Baga—Improved purple top or Swedish, 75c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—It will be seen that there has been a decline of 1c ₩ lb on roasted coffees, in papers, and 1½c ₩ lb in bulk. All other articles remain unchanged in price. We quote as follows:

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice or fancy ₩ lb	20 @20c
Strictly prime ₩ lb	22 @23c
Strictly good ₩ lb	27 @28c
Fair ₩ lb	25 @26c
Java ₩ lb	36 @37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted coffee, ₩ papers	29 c
Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk	29 c
Roasted Java coffee, in bulk	40 c

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₩ lb; Japan 50c@$1 ₩ lb; Oolong 25@85c ₩ lb; fancy $1 ₩ lb; Souchong 25@85c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10c; standard B 10½c; standard A 10½c; standard Extra Yellow 9½c; Fair Ex C 9½c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American Ex C, 8½c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—In wheat there is little doing. The stock here is thought fully up with the demand. We quote white at $1 60@1 65; red winter $1 56@1 55. Oats are in fair demand at 53@57c for mixed to prime. Corn is scarce and held at 75c in bulk, and 77@78c sacked, shelled 75c, free in elevator. Rye is not much inquired for, and the prices nominally 90@92c ₩ bush. Barley not quotable.

HAY—Prime baled hay sells on wharf and track at $17@23; wagon $23@25.

HONEY—Sales of choice clover at 40c ₩ lb; buckwheat in boxes 20c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 80@82c ₩ gallon; No. 2, 62@65c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25; sugar, in ₩ lb cakes, 12@13c.

NAILS—Base Iron $4 10@4 15; middlings $4 40@4 50; oil meal $4 90@5 00.

ONIONS—Prime silver skins $6 00@7 00 ₩ bbl; top sets $5 50@6 00 ₩ bush.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows, car lots, $1 10@1 20; store at $1 25@1 35 ₩ bush.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 12@14c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys, 14@15c ₩ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales are made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

SALT—To quote cotton at 3c ₩ lb and woolen at 2½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25; timothy seed $3 25@3 50 per bush; flaxseed $2 20@2 30; orchard grass $3; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2.

SALERATUS—Sales per 28½ ₩ 60; jobbing lots at $1 50@1 75.

TRIMMINGS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—We are reporting sales at 6½@7c per bbl.

WHISKY—We quote at 98@99c per gallon.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 1.—Wool remains unchanged; all fine wools, both domestic and foreign, are in fair demand; extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 55a57c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 50a52½c; low and choice grades of extra and super extra pulled, 35a55c; combing and delaine 52a56c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market has been a quiet one here. This, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation for some time. In the oil regions the telegraph reports a liberal amount of sales. Prices vary but little from the day previous. At Parker's the reported sales reach 37,000 barrels, at a variety of prices. Below will be found all the information that came under our notice.

CRUDE.

The following sales were reported at Parker's: 21,000 bbls United at the river at $4 72½@4 73a4 77½ per bbl; sales 10,000 bbls at wells at $1 45a1 50@1 55 per bbl. For sales at other points see dispatches.

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Crude delivered at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway station, $1 38½ per bbl; at wells 95c per bbl.

REFINED.

The market remains inactive, the sales made being on a limited scale at the works at 12½c per gallon.

Philadelphia—Steady; spot 15½c; June 16c.

New York—Market steady; spot 15¾@15½c; last half May 16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City $1 65; country $1 60.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets fell off slightly during the morning, but steadied up again towards the close. This being settlement day for the first of the first three months, about 150,000 bbls of upper creek and river oil changed hands at prices ranging from $1 60 to $2 50. Most of the oil was taken and paid for, and we could only hear of one small lot on which the difference was paid. On the upper road the selling price was $2, and the market for spot unchanged, with $2 to $2 05, and closed firm at $2 02½ bid. At Parker's the market was $1 72½a1 77½ for three months; 45a1 50 for spot wells, closing at $1 75 bid at river and $1 50 at wells. Home refined market 8½c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 05		
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 02½		
1,000 bbls, upper road, 5 to 10 days' April	2 15		
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 00		
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 02½		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 77½		
10,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 75		
10,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 72½		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 52½		
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 55		
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 75		
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 47½		
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 45		
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 47½		
4,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 50		

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market steady and firm: S. W. crude 14½@14¾c; cases 20c; sales 5,000 bbls, June, at 16c. Futures—no quotations.

NEW YORK, April 1, closing 31.—Market very firm and steady. Crude in bulk 7½c; crude, shipping order, 14½c. Refined, 25@26c; cases 29a30½c; sales 5,000 bbls refined spot, 15½c; 5,000 bbls do, last half May 16½c; Naphtha 9c. Philadelphia quiet and prices firmer; sales 5,000 bbls refined, first half April 15½c; 5,000 bbls do spot, private terms; 5,000 bbls last half May 15c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market quiet; no sales; about $1 70a1 75.

TIDIOUTE, April 1.—Market firm at $1 65a1 67½; no sellers.

ROUSEVILLE, April 1.—Market firm and nothing coming; held at $1 80.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; about 1 92½a1 95.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Market quiet and weak at $1 70.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Hutchinson O. W.	388
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	1,928
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	1,928
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	80
Stevenson	Central O. W.	1,200
McKelvey	Cosmos O. W.	235
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	394
Duncan	Vesta O. W.	159
A. H. Crawford	Eureka O. W.	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchinson O. W.	388	Cosmos O. W.	235
Standard O. W.	1,814	Crystal O. W.	394
Sunbeam O. W.	80	Vesta O. W.	159
Central O. W.	1,568	Eureka O. W.	80
Total			4,658

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 spring $1 25; No. 2, $1 19½@ No. 3, $1 17¾. Corn steady with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 61¾c spot or April, 64½c seller May; new 59@59c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 42½c spot, 40½c seller May. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 91@92c. Barley quiet; No. 1, $1 56; No. 2 spring, $1 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and prices firmer; sold at $15 30 spot or seller April, $15 40 seller May. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9.17½c cash. Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders 5½c; short ribs 7.55c, loose spot. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 93c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour steady; superfine Western and State $5 90 as 15; white wheat extra $6 70@7 10; extra Ohio $6 30@7 50. Wheat heavy; unsettled lower and Minnesota spring $1 48@1 57; Northwest spring $1 50@1 59. Barley, rye and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; high mixed and yellow Western 57@58c. Oats more active; high mixed Western 39@39½c. Hay firm; prime at 90c. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull at 19@22½c. Sugar easier at 7¾@7¾c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Pork dull and heavy at $16 00@16 12½ for new; middles firmer at 9½c. Lard heavy; 9.13 bbc. Butter heavy; Western dairies 20@30c; unchanged. Leather steady at 27½c. Wool firmer; domestic fleece 60@63c; pulled 52@56c; unwashed 48@52c. Whisky more active and firm at 93c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Flour dull; XX $4 55 at 75; choice extra $5 00@5 25; family $5 50. Corn white mixed 75c; white 77c; yellow 80c. Oats quiet at 64a65c. Hay dull; prime at 27 00. Pork firmer; nominal. Lard quiet; tierces 9½c; kegs 10½c. Bacon quiet, but firm at 7¾@8½c; clear sides 9½c. Sugar firm and firmer at 8½c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Coffee dull at 19½@20½c. Cornmeal quiet and firmer at $2 40@3 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Trade movement was sluggish to-day with commission houses, and jobbing branches were less active. The print market is excited by a combination of Cochecco, Francis, Eddystone and Conestoga prints to 9c; and Cocheco shirtings to 8½c. Glasgow ginghams reduced to 10½c. Cotton goods rather more steady but quiet. Percales and dress goods nearly active. Foreign silks and dress goods are selling low at auction.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Beeves—Receipts 2,700. Market depressed and weak, about one-half offerings sold at a reduction from Monday of fully 5c; remainder will be held over; quality common to prime selling at $10 00@12 50, with perhaps 50 head at $12 75@13 00.

Sheep—Receipts yesterday and to-day 2,300; all necessary to prime sold at $7 25@8 25.

Swine—Arrivals for two days 9,950; none sold alive; city dressed in fair demand at $7 50.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,022; total for week 6,134. Market active and firm; prices for good cattle, and 1@2½c off on common.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 400; total for the week 500. Market active and yesterday's decline recovered; Western sheep and lambs $7 00 as 00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,400; total for week 13,700, against 10,600 same time last week. Market almost at a dead lock, buyers holding off Yorkers $5 25a5 50; heavy hogs $5 75a5 90.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton, flour and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 37. Corn dullat 64a65c. Oats steady at 30a35c. Rye dull at $1 01. Pork quiet; sales at $15 87. Lard quiet and firm; steam 9½c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib 8

CITY MATTERS.

Moving Day.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who change their places of residence on the 1st of April, should leave word at the counting-room, and the paper will be delivered promptly at their new homes.

The Alleged Libel.

The friends of Mrs. Finley Torrens, against whom, as we have already reported, a suit for libel was brought before Alderman McMasters, by a saloon keeper named Faber, of East Liberty, yesterday, through the attorney of the lady, waived a hearing and gave bail for trial at court.

The Conspiracy Case.

Before Alderman McMasters this afternoon, the conspiracy case, in which Robert J. Grier, John Ross and Robert Dickson are the defendants, will be taken up. The case of the Commonwealth having been closed, the defense will be heard. It is expected that some interesting testimony will be brought out, and the defendants claim that they will be able to clear themselves of the charge.

The Water Committee Secretaryship.

It is understood that at the meeting of the Water Committee, to be held on Saturday evening next, another election will be held for a Secretary. Mr. John T. Duff, who has held the position since the resignation of the Commission, is again a candidate. Mr. Duff has filled the position acceptably, is fully competent, and will, no doubt, be re-elected.

Prof. Langley To-Night.

We direct special attention to the fact that Prof. J. W. Langley will lecture this evening at at Library Hall, on "Chemical Force." The lecture has been prepared carefully and will be presented at a large expense. Some of the leading facts and latest discoveries in natural science will be clearly and forcibly set forth by the aid of numerous excellent illustrations. It cannot fail to be both instructive and pleasing to all who attend.

The Swords Will Case.

Register Gray rendered a decision in the Swords will case yesterday, admitting the will to probate. The will bequeathed property in Shaler township owned by the defendant, John Swords, to the amount of about sixty thousand dollars, and was contested by Mr. and Mrs. Carson, legatees under a former will, and heirs at law, on the ground that the defendant, at the time of making the will, was not of sound mind.

Allegheny Police.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Police Committee last evening James Greenwood was elected lamp-washer and Abram Bailey, Jacob Forch, Wm. Smith, George Kerschner and Nord Meyer were elected roundsmen.

The committee also decided to recommend to the Deputy Mayor that the policemen on night duty be required to go off duty one hour earlier at night and retire an hour earlier in the morning.

A Large Reward.

One thousand dollars is the reward offered by Messrs. Stewart, Estep & Co., window glass manufacturers of the South Side, for the arrest and conviction of the workmen who murdered John Bates, or a proportionate amount for any one of them. Bates is still in a precarious condition from the injuries inflicted. It appears that he is one of the few of the rioters at the works, and had determined to stand out with the "strikers" no longer. A committee from the Union waited upon Bates and his brother-in-law, and endeavored to induce him to quit work, but failing to convince him of the propriety, it is suspected that some of the "strikers" were among the party of eight who assaulted him. A boy residing in the family of Mrs. Bates would have been murdered had she not alarmed the neighborhood.

Auditing Committee of Allegheny Councils.

The Auditing Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting in the Controller's office last evening, for the purpose of devising a plan of auditing the books of all city officers and receiving all moneys belonging to the city.

After some informal discussion, Chairman Voegtly and Controller Brown were appointed a committee to carefully examine the books in the office of the Mayor of this city, and if they deem it expedient to adopt the same method of keeping accounts for Allegheny city and prepare books accordingly.

A resolution was passed which requires all city officers to hereafter make monthly reports to the Controller of all moneys coming into their possession.

On motion, the second Thursday of every month was designated as the times for the regular meetings of the committee.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Lydia Thompson troupe played "Mephisto" before a large audience last night, and appeared to better advantage, so the gentlemen seemed to think, than on any previous night. To-night they will present "Lurline." As if thoroughly resolved to make this last engagement one long to be remembered, the troupe are exerting themselves to please, and we think they are succeeding. The house will be so crowded to-night that reserved seats will be a necessity.

English Opera—Kellogg.

Our own people hold Miss Clara Louise Kellogg in the highest estimation; and they may in ran mad over her *darling* old-blooded Boston visit she made to that city. Speaking of her "benefit" the Boston *Post* says: "An immense house tonight is the last evening operatic performance of the season and Miss Kellogg's first Boston benefit last night, "Il Trovatore," which for enduring popularity is unsurpassed, being the opera. The house will be so crowded to-night that reserved seats will be a necessity.

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During the past quarter the largest number of three thousand and fifty-one prescriptions and medicine were gratuitously distributed to the sick poor of the city. The Dispensary is open from 11 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. daily except Sundays.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Appeal from the Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Wards.

The Board met yesterday morning, Mr. McElroy in the chair, when appeals were heard from the Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth wards as follows:

Appeal of S. Watson, from the Twenty-eighth ward, was dismissed.

Unfinished business was taken up and the following business was transacted:

Appeal of Mr. Smith, of Seventeenth ward. Assessment reduced from $1,000 to $5,700.

On motion, the Seventeenth ward was closed finally for the third and last time.

On motion, Mr. Newman was excused from serving on the Thirteenth ward Committee and Mr. McClure substituted.

On motion the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards were closed finally.

Adjourned.

STRIKES.

Railroad and Street Laborers Throw Down Their Shovels.

The laborers in the employ of the Connellsville Railroad and also those in the employ of Messrs. Barton & Keasey, contractors for the improvement of Fifth avenue, are on a strike for wages, and trouble is anticipated from some of them. At the meeting of the Police Committee last evening application was made for policemen on Fifth avenue, beyond Soho, the firm fearing a riot. They are willing to pay the expenses of the men. The committee granted the force asked for.

The strike of the men at the freight station of the Connellsville Railroad has caused no delay to shipments made in connection whatever with the passenger travel. Both freight and passenger trains are running as usual, and all freight offered yesterday was promptly forwarded. The places of the strikers have been temporarily filled from the company's round house and car shops, and an entire new force has been engaged for to-day. No further trouble is anticipated, plenty of men offering and the company always paying promptly.

THE STATE TAX.

Philadelphia Refuses to Pay, and Appeals to Court.

As has already been announced, a number of corporations have refused to pay their State taxes, and appealed from the settlement made by Auditor General. Philadelphia has also appealed from the settlement made against that city, for taxes due the State for the year 1873. The legal questions are thus set forth:

"The appeal raises the following important points: First. That the tax is unconstitutional, for the reason that so much as is levied on mortgages is in reality payable under the act of March 27, 1865, by the owner of the real estate, and is therefore a tax on real estate, and being levied only on encumbered real estate, is not uniform as required by article 9, section 1, of the Constitution. Second. That the tax is unequally divided between the several counties of the State, and bears unequally on Philadelphia. Third. That the tax is partly on loans of other States and municipalities, and upon stocks in foreign corporations held in Philadelphia, but which have no *situs* and are not taxable there, and said tax is extra-territorial and void. Fourth. That the tax is partly on mortgages and upon corporation bonds held by resident trustees or agents for non-resident *cestuis que trust*, and that they are not taxable in Philadelphia. Fifth. That the city acts as agent for the State in collecting the tax in question, and is only liable for the amount received, and is entitled to deduct the amount of local allowances made by the Board of Revision of Taxes for Philadelphia county."

If the appeal is from the levy made for 1873, as stated, it is difficult to see how the new Constitution will help the appellant. The main points above cited were raised in an appeal from the State levy on Allegheny county in 1871, and overruled by the courts. A Harrisburg paper, commenting on the appeal of Philadelphia, says:

"This state of affairs was predicted by those who opposed the adoption of the new Constitution, and we shall not be surprised if eventually the farmers are compelled to pay all the taxes."

So far as Allegheny county is concerned, heretofore, "the farmers" have to pay their share of the State tax on real estate. The State Revenue Board now assesses upon "the personal property of Allegheny county, in round numbers, say $50,000 per annum. Under the old system of assessing personal property, not more than one-tenth of the amount required for the State has ever been realized from that source. The courts decided that the money must be paid, and the consequence was that it came directly out of the tax collected from real estate; in other words personal property was almost wholly exempt from taxation. The same almost exists, to a greater or less extent, in all other counties in the State. This is one of the evils that the County Controller and Commissioners have been trying to remedy here, in getting the assessors to make just returns of all property, real and personal. Now near the tax from personal property will go, this year, towards liquidating the assessment upon it by the State Board, cannot now be ascertained. It is certain, however, that there can be no deficiency which will at all compare in amount with that of any previous year. For several years past it has required about a two mill tax to meet this deficiency. Under the new assessment, about being completed, the personal property will perhaps be made to yield enough, finally, to pay the State tax separately, the amount cannot be estimated with any certainty. There will be a very large gain to the county treasury, which should be taken into account by those farmers who have exercised unjustly over the alleged exorbitant assessments. It will save the farmers of the county in exact proportion to the amount of the increased revenue from personal property.

If honest assessments were made throughout the State, no Board of Revision would be needed; or if needed at all, its duties would be but nominal. The work so simplified would be very little room for complaint.

The fears of the coalpumpany that "the farmers may eventually have to pay all the State taxes," are certainly groundless. But there has been a great deal of unnecessary fuss in the matter of the repeal of the State tax on real estate. In Allegheny county, as we have shown, over $1,000,000 has been paid annually from real estate, to meet the demands of the State, exclusive of the personal property which has not been assessed. In other words, the State Board assesses Allegheny county $50,000 for her personal property, and if there are but $10,000 raised from that source. The $40,000 upon the reality, and "farmers" are made to believe that they pay no State tax on their farms! If the millinge were levied directly by the State Board, it would be seen that put on indirectly by the different counties; and if the farmer found he had to pay a State tax, he would at the same realize that he had just so much less to pay to the county."

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Charitable Association—Reports and Election of Officers.

The Ladies' Charitable Association of this worthy institution held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the hospital, and reported that the ladies are doing a good work in taking special care of the charity patients and in contributing largely toward their support while in the institution.

A very interesting report was read by the secretary, Mrs. J. T. Colvin, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of Managers:

LADIES—In reviewing the work of the year just ended, our first duty is to thank our Heavenly Father for the innumerable blessings he has showered upon us, and more especially for suffering humanity, we have the comforting knowledge that Jesus looks down with compassion, and will sustain our feeble efforts to serve him by administering to the wants of his afflicted children. The hospital has been reluctant to refuse admission to any to whom they could afford comfort and relief, and the hand of charity has been extended to very many worthy members of God's great family.

In connection with the Homeopathic Dispensary we have several times been compelled to borrow from our Treasury, we have several times been funds would be procured to meet our indebtedness, and we have always been successful, and we can truly say "Hither hath the Lord helped us," so we trust it will ever be in the future, and that success will continue to crown our efforts. The patients in charge of the Association during the year numbered 155, of them 4 died. The amount paid for board of patients was $1,671 00.

On the 22d and 23th of February the ladies held a Fair, from which was realized $1,000. We congratulate ourselves upon the success, and enlarge our borders and increase our usefulness. The thanks of the Association are tendered to all who have aided it, by contributing to this Fair, and in other ways have furthered the object engaged the ladies' work.

It is gratifying to be able to report the working of the Hospital in every respect satisfactory. The skillful and kind chief of the matron cannot be too highly commended, and we feel the most perfect confidence in her careful and judicious management.

The grateful acknowledgments of the Association are hereby tendered. Outlines of Grammar and How to Teach It." He said that inasmuch as children naturally acquire the use of language before they can be taught the science of grammar, model teachers should have charge of the primary schools. The children would then be taught by example, and would learn readily with a few simple explanations why we use this or that form of speech. He then gave the outlines of grammar, orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, and the definitions of those terms. The Professor closed his address by saying that he had not found any teachers in the State who were better prepared to impart instruction in this study than the teachers of Allegheny county, and complimenting the schools of Allegheny and this city. He also very highly complimented Mr. A. A. Burt, teacher at the Ralston school, this city.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the first literary exercise was the reading of an essay on "Pleasures of Acquiring Knowledge," by Miss McGeary. The essay was well written.

A gymnastic drill by a class of children from the Fifth avenue school, Allegheny, under the charge of Miss Maud Hamilton, proved exceedingly entertaining to the audience. The drill consisted of marching and counter-marching.

Prof. Collier then delivered a lecture on "Light and Heat," and gave a series of experiments, which were both amusing and instructive.

Improvements in Allegheny.

The old Robinson mansion and grounds, so elegibly located on Federal street, near the corner of Sandusky, has undergone such extensive and important improvements may be expected. To-day, it is said, the work of tearing down the old mansion will commence, and we understand, building improvements will soon be begun. Mr. Boyle, who purchased four of the lots, proposes to erect a handsome block for stores and offices, and others are under contemplation.

The New Colonnade Hotel.

Philadelphia, Pa., has one of the finest elevators in the country.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Monthly Report of the Controller—Receipts and Expenditures—Ballances on Hand.

Controller Snodgrass promptly reports the condition of the city finances for the month of March, as follows:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond Market	$ 2,496 00	Interest	$ 58,498 14
Fifth Ward Market	3 00	Salaries	1,679 95
Fifth Avenue Market	314 56	Printing	2,709 00
Street Engineering	922 75	Fire department	9,910 90
City Weigh Scales	294 42	Police	18,887 16
Monongahela wharf	725 00	Water works	8,134 69
Allegh'y wharf	150 00	Street	5,238 49
South Side wharf	218 83	Dirmond Market	597 00
Interest — Bank balances	2,556 22	Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Building inspection	22 00	Fifth Avenue Market	135 00
City gauging	256 68	South Side Market	165 23
Lot registration	10 00	Monongahela wharf	286 66
Weighing coal	138 86	Allegh'y wharf	634 82
Private scales	10,287 50	South Side wharf	175 86
City tax, 1874	2,850 29	Contingent	1,342 00
Fire tax, 1874	602 00	City property	1,893 19
Old city special tax, 1874	82 35	Finance	1,803 64
Business tax, 1874	7,459 42	Roads	2,540 00
Water rents, 1874	2,041 50	Sewer and manhole, 4per cent. ord	16,001 66
Streets, grading and paving	14,439 44	Equalization	1,286 13
Bonds sold, water extension, loan	34,355 00	Bonds retired	1,000 00
Vehicle license	12,386 25	Board of Health	1,808 29
Water works	210 66	Deficiencies	90,561 69
Accrued interest water ex. loan	1,020 42	Fire dep't loan interest, Water office, Mayor's office, Hon. J. Blackmore	7,000 00
Warrants, new buildings	2,741 70	Mayor's office on sec'd quarter ending Oct. 31, 1873	2,209 67
Mayor's office on sec'd quarter ending Oct. 31, 1873	783 09	T. S. Bigelow, commissioner	108 50
Interest on bonds by warrant No. 1,061	80 50	Interest on bonds	9,445 32
Street and sewer impr't fund under 50 per cent., only	151 64	Streets, grading and paving, S. Side	$108,809 95
Bal. in Treasury Feb. 28, 1874	$703,749 62		
Rec'd. for March, 1874	108,809 95		
Total	$812,559 57		
Disbursm'ts in March, 1874	392,255 45		
Balance in treasury	$420,304 12		
Deposited in city depositories	420,304 12		

OUR MARKETS.

The Proposed New Regulations.

The new ordinance to be recommended by the Market Committee is of considerable importance to farmers and hucksters, as it continues to the farmer many advantages, and so circumscribes the operations of the latter, as to almost entirely do away with the evils of "huckstering."

One of the provisions of the ordinance is to the effect that farmers and others selling the produce of their farms shall have the use of the market house free of rent. It is understood that this refers only to the sale of butter and eggs. Persons selling vegetables and fruits will be required to pay a small rental, and also those selling meats or fowls.

Another provision that there shall be a Clerk of the Markets to weigh butter not sealed, in order to see that proper weight is given. The ordinance further provides where venders shall stand in the up stairs, and the ordinance provides that the stands shall be rented for a term of one week, one for a longer period than a month.

The new laws are fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and the hours between 4 A. M. and 7 P. M. except Saturday, when the closing hour will be 10 P. M. The ordinance is very stringent in regard to the penalties, providing for confiscation, house, and butchers and others are required to keep their respective stands in a clean and healthy condition, and free from all rubbish and offal.

The provision relative to huckstering provides that no one shall expose for sale on any of the market days mentioned any article of produce purchased within three days, under a penalty of five dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner; nor shall any one contract for the delivery on market day of any produce, under pain of a penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered in a summary way. The remaining provisions of the bill provide for measures of safety from vehicles in the Diamond during market hours, and empowers the Superintendent to prevent the passage of vehicles along Market street during certain hours.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Committee—Appointments and Dismissals, &c., &c.

The Police Committee of our City Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. Duff in the chair.

The pay roll for March was approved.

Mr. Duff was inquired as to the extra time allowed the day and night captains, and, after an explanation by the chairman, on motion of Mr. McKee, a committee was ordered to investigate the matter, and Messrs. Duff, Howell and Connelly were appointed the committee. They will meet at ten o'clock this morning.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid.

The matter of appointments and dismissals from the force was then taken up. The latter being first considered, a discussion followed, in which the fact was developed that the Mayor, is by ordinance, required to report to the committee all dismissals, and the matter was referred to a sub-committee.

The following appointments were then confirmed: Nicolas Snyder, Robert Fowler and Patrick Mooney.

The following names of appointees were held over, the two first to present as required by the committee: John Loughrey, James Russell, Louis Berger, Daniel Wood, John Harrison, Chas Grimes, John Keep and Wm. McCormick.

An investigation was made into the matter of the payment of the fines and costs imposed upon officers Carrigan and Weisl for an alleged illegal arrest, amounting to $57 50. The Committee decided to pay the amount.

On motion, it was decided to visit the Workhouse on next Saturday week.

A members of the Committee objected to Policeman Keating in couples. No action.

Mr. Braun moved that the chief of police be instructed to stop the regular rounds of night policemen and that the force be made particularly because thieves and all bad characters know the movements of officers.

After some discussion the motion was adopted.

On motion the annual report of the police department was approved and ordered to be reported to Councils, with a recommendation that it be printed in pamphlet form.

Adjourned.

CITY POLICE BUSINESS.

Mayor's Office Report for March.

Below we publish the report of the business of the Mayor's office and the Deputy Mayor's for the past month, as furnished by Major Hartzel, clerk:

CENTRAL STATION.

Arrests for drunkenness	348
Arrests for disorderly conduct	25
Arrests of suspicious characters	23
Arrests of vagrants	25
Arrests of professional thieves	1
Arrest for felonious assault	1
Arrest of 1 digger	1
Whole number of prisoners	628

DEPUTY MAYOR'S REPORT.

	Paid Ar'sts.	Fines.	Jail.	Work House.	Dis. ch'd
Wm. H. Barker	46	3		10	7
Joseph Irvin	31	14	1	9	7
Joseph Mitchell	25	10	1	1	6
M. Grier	21	14	3	3	1
Jno. P. Heisel	17	9		4	4
James Salisbury	5	1			
Total	187	113	26	30	25

Paid fines.....206
Committed to jail.....155
Committed to workhouse.....144
Discharged.....116
Released.....3
Held for court.....6
Total.....628

RECEIPTS.

From taxes and forfeitures	$ 819 00
From police fees	175 20
Commitment receipts	343 00
Licenses	455 00
From Deputy Mayor	$1,772 20 / 604
	$2,376 60

Examining Physicians—For Pittsburgh, Dr. J. H. McClelland. For Allegheny, Dr. L. H. Willard. For South Side—Dr. Frederick Taudte.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The Institute met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was opened with prayer by Prof. Snodgrass.

After music by a class of young ladies under charge of Prof. McCabe, Miss Edith Douthett read a poem entitled "The City of God."

Prof. Curry next delivered a lecture on "The Proofs of the Earth's Rotundity," illustrating his subject by numerous diagrams on the blackboard.

Miss Emma B. Means, of Elizabeth, read an essay on "Education and Educators." The effort was an able one and was well received.

The next lecture was by Prof. Collier on "Air." The Prof. illustrated his subject by seven very interesting experiments.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by Superintendent Douthett at two o'clock.

After a reading exercise by Miss Rose McCleary, Prof. G. T. McCord delivered an address on "Grammar." His object was to give the teachers his views upon the best method of teaching grammar, in regard to the selection of text books, and thought the teachers should make a studious examination of all books extant and then use their own judgment. He thought the study of grammar should be commenced as early as ages. He desired the teachers not to lay down complex rules and forms for the primary classes but to impart the simplest instruction, and that that could best be done by object lessons. He then explained the grammar method which he had used very successfully.

Prof. Collier then briefly spoke of the benefit to be derived from experiments, and followed with a series of interesting experiments on light, giving full explanation of each experiment performed.

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THE BRAUENLEIN HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Trial of Catharine Schneutter—John Scheuttler on Trial.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Collier presiding, yesterday resumed the trial of Mrs. Catharine Scheuttler, as an accessory to the murder of Mrs. Margaret Brauenlein.

The testimony having been concluded, Mr. Moore submitted the following to the Court:

First—Defendant's counsel ask the Court to charge the jury that the Commonwealth having put Lizzie Scheuttler on the stand—as their witness—are estopped from denying the truth of her testimony.

Second—That Lizzie Scheuttler having been legally adjudged innocent, the inquiry of the jury must be limited to the ascertainment of defendants having been accessory after the fact to the murder of Mrs. Brauenlien by John Scheuttler.

If these are refused, then, third, That before the defendant can be convicted of any offense charged in the indictment, the jury must be satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant, or some of them, knew that Lizzie or John Scheuttler committed the murder.

Fourth—That if the jury have a reasonable doubt as to the murder having been committed, or as to its commission by John or Lizzie Scheuttler, they must acquit the defendant.

Fifth. That in order to convict the defendant as accessory after the fact, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew a murder had been committed, that Lizzie or John Scheuttler had committed, and that with intent to screen and protect them or one of them from justice, aided and assisted them in hiding and concealing the said murder, by them or either of them committed.

The court refused the first and second points, but allowed the others.

Mr. Moore then addressed the jury at length in behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Moreland then addressed the jury on behalf of the commonwealth.

QUESTIONS, April 1.—The court took a recess until one o'clock, at which time Sudge Collier proceeded to charge the jury. The only charge relied on for conviction was that of being accessory after the fact. The first inquiry for the jury was, was Mrs. Brauenlein murdered? If she was, they were next to inquire whether Lizzie Killen committed the deed. If they find a reasonable doubt that she did, then there could be no conviction of the defendant as an accessory. If, however, they were satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Lizzie Killen committed the murder, they were to ascertain from the evidence whether the defendant, Mrs. Scheuttler, is guilty of endeavoring to cover up and conceal the deed. If they find that she did so, beyond a reasonable doubt, then they are to bring in a verdict of guilty, otherwise, one of acquittal.

Shortly after two o'clock the jury retired, and had not agreed upon a verdict at a quarter past five, when the court adjourned.

TRIAL OF JOHN SCHEUTTLER.

On the retirement of the jury in this case, W. C. Moreland, Esq., acting District Attorney, called up the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Scheuttler, charged in the various counts of the indictment as principal and as accessory before and after the fact in the killing now of Mrs. Margaret Brauenlein. Twenty-seven jurors were then empanneled, two or three witnesses were examined, and the court adjourned until this morning.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds were placed on record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson county Recorder yesterday:

Charles H. Martin et. al. executors of Alex. Martin deceased to Mary A. Lindsay, February 1st 1873, lot in Allegheny City, Margaretta alley, 20x100 feet.....$1,500

Armor J. Fair et. ux. to John W. Baxter March 10 1873, lot in Fifth ward Pittsburgh 20 feet front 36x100 feet.....$4,750

James Penny to David Penny May 24th 1848 lot on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, consideration for a lease

David A. Penny to James Euwer February 4, 1853 lot on same avenue.....$200

James Euwer to samuel G. Penny, June 20th 1856 lot above named.....$200

Enoch Siddell to Floretta Faulder, October 4th 1873; lot in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, containing 1320 square feet.....$1,000

Christian Ladybaugh to J. P. Barry, March 21, 1874; lot in Allegheny city, Chartiers street, 20x100 feet.....$2,000

George Summerville to James Hanna, July 22, 1865 lot on Chartiers avenue, Allegheny, 20x100 feet.....$1,575

George Wiegand to W. A. Leggate, March 16, 1874 lot on Chartiers county road, Ridge avenue, 20x150 feet.....$2,000

The Pennsylvania Company to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, March 24, 1874, lot in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, containing 377 square feet, Exchange alley and Penn avenue.....$7,250

Quit claim, Alex. J. McGregor to Susan Morrison, February 24, 1872, 146 acres in Patton township.....$1

Nancy M. Gibson to Robt. Henderson, March 28, 1870, lot in Pine township containing 113 acres and 18 perches.....$6,075 00

H. P. Dawson to Michael Plunkett, March 13, 1874, lot in the Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Sawyer street, 20x100 feet.....$1,025

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Oakland cars now run to Soho.

MAYOR CALLOW, of Allegheny city, is still confined to his house.

THE Survey Committee will meet this afternoon, at two o'clock.

ENTER BY SAW.—A fire will lecture this evening at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny City, on "The Catholic Sower in America."

THE Grand Jury this morning returned a true bill against Peter Mack, charged with assault and battery, by one of the parties lately arrested by him at the Allegheny market house, for violating a city ordinance.

REV. LOGAN, a graduate of Allegheny Seminary, Allegheny city, preached at the Second Presbyterian church on Monday and Tuesday evenings. He may, possibly, remain through the summer, should the pulpit be vacant and be recruited.

A TEMPERANCE mass meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in the First Presbyterian church, corner of Franklin and Todd streets, at half past seven o'clock this evening.

THE will of the late Rebecca F. Carr, of Allegheny, wife of Thomas Carr, was admitted to probate in the Register's office yesterday. To her son she bequeathed a house and lot in Allegheny; also a house and lot in Etna borough, and all the rest and personal property of the deceased, which we guarantee equal to any house in the city in price and quality. THSM

The Success Cooking Stove.

We have introduced a new cook stove under the above name, which we claim to be the best cooking stove we have ever put on the market. Call and exame it at

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.'S,
No. 291 Liberty street.
TTHS

Housekeepers and Laundresses

will be pleased to know that Duryeas' famous "Satin Gloss Starch" is now being introduced in Pittsburgh. The reputation of this article needs no comment. Its popularity in the East and in Europe, where it has been sold for the past fifteen years, is now extending over the great West. The best judges declare it to be the "perfection of quality." TTHS

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

DEATH OF HANSEN, THE ASTRONOMER.

BERLIN, April 1.—Peter Andreas Hansen, the German astronomer, is dead.

[Hansen was born in Tondern, Schleswig, December 8, 1795. Since 1825 he has been Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Observatory at Seeburg, near Gothal. He has been extensively known by his investigations on the perturbations of the moon and other planets.]

Spain.

CARLIST ACCOUNT OF THE LATE ENGAGEMENTS.

BAYONNE, April 1.—The Carlists assert that the movement of Marshal Serrano against the Royalists before Bilbao has entirely failed, and that there was no fighting between the 28th and 30th of March.

CARLIST LEADER WOUNDED.

MADRID, April 1.—It is reported that the Carlist leader, Sadila, was seriously wounded in the recent engagements before Bilbao.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The steamships Gaelic and Castalia, from New York; Nurberg, from Baltimore, and Hertia, from Boston, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The bark Creditor, from New York, experienced tempestuous weather, and lost several men overboard, including the captain.

European Makrets.

LONDON, April 1.—Consols 91⅝@92⅝; 5-20's, 1865, 109⅝; do, 1867, 109; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104⅝; New York Central 92¾; ex-dividend; Erie 35; Erie preferred 59¾. Turpentine 32s 6d@32s 9d. Refined petroleum 11½d.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes 59 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¼d; Orleans 8¼@8⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; American 9,850, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum 11⅝@12¼d; spirits 8¾@9¾d. Turpentine 33s.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Refined petroleum 33½ francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness, light rain, rising temperature and southwest winds.

For New England the pressure will diminish, with rising temperature, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain or snow. For the Middle States, rising temperature, generally cloudy weather and occasionally light rain, followed by winds shifting to westerly over the Southern and Western portions during the afternoon and evening. With clearing weather. For the Southern States, clear or partly cloudy weather and light to fresh winds, mostly from the northwest to southwest. For the Upper Lake region, occasional light rain or snow and fresh to brisk winds, veering to west and north, with clearing weather and falling temperature. For Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, west to north winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 1, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.21	37	S. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.16	37	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.08	35	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	30.21	38	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Sully	30.10	35	N. W.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.15	32	Calm	Clear.
Keokuk	30.02	37	S. W.	Clear.
Lacrosse	30.01	34	S. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.03	46	S. W.	Clear.
Louisville	30.16	36	S.	Fair.
Memphis	30.25	46	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	30.19	41	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.97	38	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.06	32	S. W.	Threat'ng
Shreveport	30.27	46	Calm	Clear.
St. Louis	30.14	40	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.87	31	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.29	48	N.	Clear.
Yankton	30.07	38	N. E.	Fair.

Monthly Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, PA., APRIL 1, 1874.

Table Showing the Daily and Monthly